The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

The Week.

ALTHOUGH the Senate passed the Dependent Pension Bill on Monday by a vote of more than three to one, a halt was called on the mad rush for reckless grants from the Treasury which is full of encouragement. The passage of the bill under consideration was inevitable, as the Republican majority were thoroughly committed to it, and many of the Democrats had consented to the passage of a similar measure during the Cleveland Administration. Consequently there has never been a shadow of hope that the nation could escape having this additional charge saddled upon it since it became assured that the Republicans would control both Congress and the Presidency. The important feature of Monday's proceedings was the refusal of the Republican majority to go a step further on the road, and the earnest and successful opposition of two leading representatives of the party, Messrs. Frye and Hawley, to the vastly larger and more dangerous schemes which have stalked behind the Dependent Pension Bill. One of these was brought forward by Mr. Plumb of Kansas, in the shape of an amendment removing the limitation as to arrears of pensions, so as to make pensions on account of wounds, or injuries, or disease commence from the death or discharge of the soldier; and was, of course, heartily supported by Mr. Blair of New Hampshire. A Democratic Senator asking whether any estimate had been made of the cost of removing this limitation, Mr. Plumb calmly replied that the Commissioner of Pensions had stated some weeks ago that the cost would be about $478,000,000, and that the Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions had estimated it at $500,000,000; "it would be somewhere about these figures." Another Democratic Senator declared his conviction that the cost would not be a dollar less than $600,000,000, one-half of which would have to be turned over at the first quarterly payment, and he pointed out that, if the amendment were adopted, there would have to be some means provided for paying that immense amount. But Mr. Blair was not appalled by any such figures as $600,000,000, and cheerfully admitted that he "thought it very likely that the cost of arrears of pensions would reach $600,000,000, and it might reach a billion." However, he said, it was only the payment of a debt, and "it was time to call a halt on such low, selfish, and devilish considerations as were raised against the payment of that debt."

The new tariff bill of the Ways and Means Committee has already caused a schism in the Republican ranks, and this promises to grow wider as the combat goes on. The reimposition of a duty on hides has exasperated the Massachusetts members much more than the first action of the Committee did. The Massachusetts men had been given to understand that this tax had been taken out of the bill, and, in fact, it had been. When this resolution was reconsidered, and the tax put back, it came with redoubled terrors to the New England men, because, in addition to the tax itself, which was quite sufficient to unsettle things politically in several Congressional districts, it showed a state of "wobbling" among the leaders which must prove very demoralizing to the rank and file. The Boston Home-Market Club had passed a resolution stigmatizing the duty on hides as "superlatively unwise," and the Boston *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday said that "if hides should be placed in the tariff among dutiable articles, it would go a long way in throwing the politics of New England into the hands of the Democrats." This was said when it was supposed that hides had been restored to the free list. If it was true then, it is true now, and perhaps truer, since there is now the added conviction among the leathermen that they have been deceived and played with. Why the Committee of Ways and Means reconsidered their action, and put hides again in the dutiable list, is easy enough to see. The West is in an unsettled state on the tariff question generally, and would throw the whole thing over without much compunction. The West has made the duty on hides a sort of test question. There may be some spirit of wantonness in it, but the danger in that quarter is considered greater than the danger in New England. Hence the duty on hides has been put back in the bill. It serves the interests of tariff reform about equally well either way.

Works of art are placed on the free list, and the President has sent a special message to Congress recommending such action. The message is accompanied by a report from Secretary Blaine, who says that the duty on paintings and statuary has been made the subject of repeated representations on the part of foreign Governments. There have been rumors from time to time that negotiations were in progress with the French Government looking to the swapping of pork for pictures; *i. e.*, that we would admit pictures free if France would do the same for our hog products—a fine thing to go down in history: pork for pictures, bacon for water colors, the works of Meissonier for those of "Phil" Armour; two of the leading nations of the world, at the close of the nineteenth century, higgling with each other, one saying, If you will stop taxing our cut meats, we will stop taxing your works of art, and vice versa. But we should be quite ready to accept the end and forego criticism on the means. It happens, however, that simultaneously with this happy negotiation comes the brutal McKinley Administrative Bill, which has so angered the French people that it is doubtful whether any kind of tariff we might adopt on works of art would have any mollifying influence. That pestilent measure, in its consignment clause, virtually says to foreign countries, "You shall not sell to us; whatever we want of you we will go to your shop and buy." It is useless to expect to carry on any negotiations about little things while this big thing stands in the way. If Minister Reid and Secretary Blaine want to promote the killing of pigs for the French market, let them first kill that old hog, the McKinley bill.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, reversing two decisions of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in railway cases, distinctly declares that neither a State Railroad Commission nor a State law can arbitrarily fix rates. On the contrary, such rates must be determined, when any question is raised as to their reasonableness, by a judicial proceeding, not by a mere hearing before executive officers. Anything less than this is depriving persons of their property without due process of law, and is therefore in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. This decision removes the most serious menace to railway property that has ever existed in this country, or in any country, and must be welcomed by all persons who hold such property, or indeed who hold any property of any kind.

Every few years there comes to the surface of things agricultural an organization of one kind or another that proposes to amend the world in the interest of the farmer. Offices are opened, secretaries are hired, stationery is bought, and perhaps some mischievous legislation is adopted which puts the farmer in a worse position than he was before by enabling smart people to rob him to better advantage. When, after the lapse of time, the farmers find out that they have been "fooled again," the organization falls in pieces, and the agricultural classes go on with their farm work, taking their chances with the nation at large until they have forgotten the lesson and start in again under new leaders to fresh disasters. A few years ago it was the Grange, now it is the Alliance. The latter organization is making the most stir in Kansas. At Topeka, after a two days' session, resolutions have been passed setting forth the principles of the Alliance in that quarter. They demand, among other things, that the Legislature should "apportion" the shrinkage of farm values between the mortgageor and the mortgagee—that is, scale down the debts of the former according to some basis that the Legislature in its wisdom shall find just and equitable; in other words, pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. They demand, also, that Congress shall investigate the original bill for the issue of national bonds to see whether the word "for" was erased and the word "after" substituted, whereby the pay-

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ment of the 4 per cents was postponed to the year 1907. Also, that State Railroad Commissioners be elected by the people, and that they be vested with plenary power to fix rates—that is, that all railroad property be vested in "the people." Also, that homesteads be exempted from taxation in whole or in part, and that cumulative taxes be imposed on lands held by speculators, non-residents, and aliens, etc., etc.

The only resolution in the series that has a grain of common sense is the one which opposes the reëlection of Ingalls to the United States Senate; but this is deprived of any force by being mixed up with a "demand" that Senators be elected by a direct vote of the people, in the teeth of a clause of the Constitution of the United States directing that they be elected by the Legislatures of the several States. They might as well "demand" that the President shall be elected by the Supreme Court. If they meant that the Constitution ought to be amended in this sense, any convention not strictly bedlamite in its composition would have said so.

The true meaning of Mr. Blaine's proposal of unlimited reciprocity to the Argentines is, we have excellent reasons for believing, that it was only a move in the game he is playing for what he regards as a far higher stake than any mere matter of commerce. He has set his heart on getting from the Pan-American Congress a grand scheme for obligatory and universal arbitration to be put into force over this entire hemisphere. That he has encountered opposition is clear from the long delay in the Committee's report on that subject; it was promised for March 1, but is not yet forthcoming. It is an open secret that the Argentines have all along refused to acquiesce in some of the anti-European features involved in the plan as drawn up by Mr. Blaine. To secure their adhesion, what more tempting offer could be made than a great free market for their wool? Yet it is evident, from the inspired abuse of them which appears in the *Tribune*, that the offer was not accepted. They simply could not accept it. Under instructions, as they are, to withstand any utterance which might give offence to friendly European Powers, they could not consider even the most positive offer of commercial advantages; and they are altogether too shrewd not to know that Mr. Blaine has no power to give them reciprocity. They know very well the great difference between a proposed treaty and a confirmed treaty in this country. To say, as the *Tribune* does, that they are basely acting in the interest of England, does not help matters very much. They are acting under instructions from their home Government, and it is rather hard to reconcile a delicate regard for England on the part of the Argentine Republic with that hatred of all things European, and willingness to buy American wares at double the foreign price, which, the *Tribune* has assured us, characterize all South Americans.

The glib assertion of our Department of State, in its publications designed for the Pan-American Congress, that we can successfully compete with European manufacturers in the South American market, is left dangling by a long article in the Vienna *Handels-Museum* of January 9. The writer, Oskar A. Droege, first shows by an examination of the statistics of our South American trade that, as Mr. David A. Wells has recently pointed out, our exports have scarcely held their own of late years. Then he submits our exports to a searching analysis, remarking that they are mostly made up of raw materials, and that the machinery we have sold has been of special kinds the demand for which is sure to be less in the future. In the great staples of manufactured goods Europe has the whole market. Our whole yearly export to any of these countries, he says, "of toys, fine leather goods, harness, carpets, metal goods, toilet soap, porcelain, copper wares, etc., would scarcely supply a single warehouse such as those that fill the Rua do Ouvridor in Rio Janeiro, the Plateros in Mexico, and the Portales in Santiago, house after house, all stocked with European goods." He speaks of our pride of isolation, of our sublime contempt for an export trade, and says that it is almost a settled thing in the minds of foreigners that "the North Americans do not manufacture for export, but desire to have foreign buyers regulate their taste by the stray American goods they see in their own lands." His natural conclusion is, that, "without some new tendencies of emigration or some other unforeseen change in existing relations," European exporters have no reason whatever to fear our competition in the markets of Central and South America.

Another phase of the same question is dealt with in an interesting manner in the same paper of February 20, in a long letter from Buenos Ayres. The correspondent refers to the alleged European nervousness lest the Pan-American Congress should result in the establishment of an American Zollverein to the injury of European commercial relations, and says that, "so far as the Argentine Republic is concerned, this fear has not the slightest foundation." He follows this with a recapitulation of the financial and commercial situation of the country in question, and sums it all up by saying: "The Argentine Republic has no sufficient motive for cutting herself off from Europe and entering into an American customs union, and the United States, besides, are not in a position to supplant Europe here in either commercial or financial matters." It remains to be seen how Mr. Blaine proposes to dispose of these difficulties. His note or memorandum on the subject will be extremely interesting.

Gov. Hill's third veto of ballot-reform legislation is the most perfunctory and dispirited document of the series. He is obviously depressed by the knowledge that the number of people who are deceived by his specious excuses is much smaller to-day than ever before. He lays much stress upon his own assumption that the Legislature, in declining to accept his proposal for a joint reference of the question of the bill's constitutionality to the Court of Appeals for an informal opinion, incurred the chief responsibility for the present veto; but the pretence is so transparent that he is unable to give it an aspect of seriousness. If he really wished for the Court's informal opinion, he could have asked for it alone with full as much reasonableness and with full as much hope of success as he could have asked for it in company with the Legislature. His constitutional objections, with a single unimportant addition, are substantially the same as they were in his previous messages, being aimed almost entirely at the exclusive official-ballot provision of the bill. As that is the vital principle of the reform, his continued objection to it, in face of the facts that ten States have adopted laws containing it, and that in two of those States the laws have been put into operation with such complete success as to stifle all opposition within their limits, simply means that he is unalterably opposed to the reform itself, and that his constitutional objections are mere pretexts.

Gov. Hill's selection of Gen. Sickles for Sheriff is a commendable one. The General is and has been for many years a Tammany Democrat, but he showed by the manner in which he administered the office of President of the State Board of Civil-Service Commissioners that his conception of public office was not that which prevails in Tammany Hall. He is a man of much force of character, of large wealth, and of no inclination to use public office for the personal benefit of himself or of "politics." He says of the Sheriff's office:

> "It will be my ambition to run the office to the satisfaction of the bench, the bar, and the people. Whether it can be run on the legal fees or not, I do not know. Only the legal fees will be charged. If they are not large enough, I will call the matter to the attention of the Legislature for the benefit of my successor. I do not have to live on the fees of the office. I am well enough off to be independent of the official recompense. Whatever the legal fee may be, that and that only will be charged. Nothing additional will be accepted. I do not know whether or not I will make any changes in the office; any man guilty of impropriety or overcharging will not be retained. I intend that the office shall be conducted in a manner beyond criticism. If the fees are not sufficient to conduct the office, I will make up the deficiency and call the matter to the attention of the Legislature. No additional charges not authorized by law will be permitted."

If he carries out these pledges, he will accomplish one of the most salutary reforms ever bestowed upon this city. He has only eight months in which to hold the position, but that will be ample time for a man of his ability and energy to sweep out the whole gang of bummers, loafers, petty thieves, and ignorant public plunderers who have held sway there, according to the Grand Jury, for the past twenty years, and to put the office on a permanent basis of

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honest and intelligent administration. That will be a reform worthy any man's ambition.

How is it that no attempt has as yet been made to indict Mayor Grant as well as the deputy sheriffs? He is the principal offender. It was he who conducted the Sheriff's office on the corrupt basis which the Grand Jury has exposed. It was he who employed these men. He shared their booty himself and directed or authorized the manner in which it was to be divided with others. Surely there must be evidence which will support an indictment against him also. The Grand Jury, which has spoken out so boldly, is hardly likely to be affected by the account of himself which imposed on so many people when he was made Mayor, and by which he even got into what is called "Society." There has been nothing more curious in the history of imposture and credulity than the manner in which this Tammany Boy, without a solitary advantage except the possession of a small inherited fortune, largely made, we believe, in the liquor business and invested in liquor-stores, has made his way during the past two years in this unfortunate city. He obtained, while wallowing in corruption and fraud in the Sheriff's office, a certificate from 121 members of the bar that he was conducting the office with a purity and efficiency such as is rarely seen in any public office anywhere. On this he was elected Mayor. He then obtained the insertion in a journal of the highest standing, famed for its hostility to Tammany and all its works and ways, of an extravagant eulogy of himself and his chosen friends and counsellors, under the common Tammany title of "the Big Four," accompanied by their portraits. On this he issued a call for a Columbus Fair, and speedily got himself surrounded by all our leading citizens, who listened to him and took suggestions from him with respect not unmixed with admiration. His praise was soon heard at all the dinner-tables. As soon as he became the figure-head of the Fair, "Society" took him up. Mr. W. W. Astor gave a great dinner in his honor, and he even "opened" a Patriarchs' ball as a dancer. We can recall nothing quite like this, except the success of the English butcher boy in persuading considerable numbers of intelligent people that he was a long-lost baronet of ancient lineage. The reign of common sense is, however, now restored, and it is time that justice were done.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has been writing an excellent article in the *Forum* on "Newspapers and the Public," but we fear it will get him into much trouble, for he criticises the American press severely. This is something the press will never submit to tamely, and yet nothing is more necessary. A large part of the faults and follies of the newspapers are due to the fact that they expend no criticism on each other. They fight a good deal about comparative circulation, and about the comparative amount of "news" they contain, and about the comparative rascality of their respective editors, but good, sensible criticism on the way in which they discharge their self-imposed duties to the public, from anybody who can make them mind, they rarely hear. A minister or college president occasionally ventures on it, but, instead of receiving it meekly and profiting by it, they proceed to make his life uncomfortable by some sort of irrelevant ridicule or abuse. What they need is criticism from esteemed contemporaries who can answer back, who are not afraid of them, and can follow up offenders *l'épée dans les reins*. It is a good sign to see a kindly person like Mr. Warner doing a little of this most necessary work. Nobody needs criticism as much as the man who passes his life criticising everybody else and everything sacred or profane he can set eyes on or hear of. Mr. Warner has some excellent remarks on the responsibility of the public for the great circulation of "the most vulgar, most sensational, and most chaotically conducted" newspapers. Also, on the notorious fact that the men who most denounce the newspaper press are the most diligent readers of the more scurrilous, silly, and indecent journals. Most of his observations are thrown into the safe interrogative form, and many of the most searching are put into the mouth of the "intelligent foreigner." But Mr. Warner cannot secure impunity in this way. He will catch it, but we advise him to stand to his guns, and, as he has a newspaper of his own, give as good as he gets.

Some of the friends of the common schools in Massachusetts engaged in defending them against Papal aggression are, we fear, about to make themselves and their cause a little ridiculous by proposing the disfranchisement of all Roman Catholics, on the ground that they give their highest allegiance to the Pope, and consequently cannot, any more than the Mormons, be good sectarians and good citizens of the United States. The "Committee of One Hundred," who take this ground, and have issued a pamphlet in support of it, with numerous quotations from Papal documents, do not seem to be aware that they are threshing out once more the oldest, fustiest, and best-beaten straw of religious controversy. All this story was gone over in England immediately after the Vatican Council had issued the decree of infallibility, Cardinal Newman taking a leading part in it. There is nothing new to be said about it. Time makes every word of it every year more and more futile. After you have quoted a hundred Papal bulls, rescripts, encyclicals, and pastoral addresses in support of the contention that every man who goes to mass and calls himself a Catholic considers the Pope his sovereign on earth, and will obey nobody else, sensible men will continue to ask, But is it true in the light of actual experience? Do Catholics, as a matter of fact, obey the Pope in their political action and in their relations to their fellow-citizens of other denominations? Everybody knows they do not—that on most of them the political declamation of their clergy has no effect whatever. And then is there no more practical work to do in this age of the world than advocating the disfranchisement, on religious grounds, of a million voters who belong to the oldest and largest Christian denomination?

The French protectionists are running protection into the ground very much like our own. They have furnished the Lyons silk-manufacturers with a grievance very like that of our own woollen-manufacturers. The Lyons manufacturers consume annually 4,000,000 kilos of raw silk. Of this France herself only furnishes 800,000 kilos, and even if she could furnish the whole 4,000,000 of any kind of raw silk, could not possibly furnish all the varieties needed by the French manufacturer, whose position in this also resembles closely that of our woollen-man who needs coarse wools which cannot be produced here. But the French silk-growers here step in and ask heavy duties on the raw silk, which has roused the Lyons manufacturers to fury, and they have in convention not only protested against the proposed duty on raw silk, but demanded that all raw material which enters in any way into the silk manufacture, whether silk, wool, or cotton, shall be put on the free list. This question of "raw materials" is bothering the high-tariff men a great deal all over the world, and will bother them more and more every year.

The Spanish dissident Liberals are following the example of their political analogues in England and playing into the hands of the Conservatives. Gen. Martinez Campos recently had himself interviewed by a Cadiz newspaper, and prophesied a speedy return of Cánovas to power. He thought that a general election would have to be held in July or thereabouts, and that the Conservatives would be successful. He should cast his influence in their favor, he said, and he intimated pretty broadly that he might be a member of the new Conservative Cabinet. The other disaffected Liberals have not gone as far as this, at least not openly, but keep on giving a great deal of aid and comfort to their ancient enemies. It all results in giving a tone of unaccustomed personality and bitterness to the debates in the Cortes, and forecasts a most hotly contested campaign when once dissolution comes. Sagasta's failure to reconcile the revolting members of his own party has naturally given a more radical slant to his policy. He is evidently going to rely upon the votes of the men to be enfranchised by his suffrage bill, and to accentuate in general the democratic features of his programme. The form in which the economic issue is to figure in the election is not yet clearly apparent, but it seems certain that Sagasta will be driven by the logic of the contest, if not by his own choice, into a pretty pronounced advocacy of free trade. The extensive labor troubles now existing in the manufacturing region of Cataluña will probably help to bring up sharply the question of the national fiscal policy, and it will be strange if so shifty a politician as Sagasta does not find his account in them somehow.

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THE TWILIGHT OF THE TARIFF.

SINCE our present high "war" tariff was adopted as a national policy, almost thirty years, or, practically, a generation of time, has passed away. During that long period many special causes have combined both to obscure the high-tariff evil and to postpone the results to which its economic heresies were bound sooner or later to lead. The size of our country with free trade within its borders, the expansion of our railroad systems, and currency questions, have been some of the most forceful of these obscuring and delaying facts—to say nothing of the civil war itself and certain exciting questions not connected with the currency which grew out of it. One by one, however, these national causes, checking the advance of high protection towards its end, have either passed quite away or their influence has been greatly slackened. As a consequence we now see the iniquitous system moving with quickened pace to its downfall. It has in all probability now reached that secondary stage which goes before its final disaster. The present juncture is therefore a very favorable time for reviewing both the general symptoms of the high-tariff disease in afflicted nations, and those secondary and final ones which our own American patient is now manifesting.

Historically, and as an economic development, we shall find a high protective tariff almost always springing from some morbid condition of national life. England had it at its worst during her Continental wars and the outgrowing fiscal problems. Her movement to abolish it, culminating in the repeal of the Corn Laws, came not many years after the return of prosperity and peace. In France we see it as the outcome of the tremendous burdens imposed by the war of 1870. In Germany, under Bismarck, it has been the sequel of his efforts to disguise taxes so as to sustain an abnormal military armament. In Canada, where protection has never run to extremes, its most potent subcause was retaliation against the United States. Thus, as a rule, almost without exception, we shall find protective tariffs born from national emergency or distress, not from the sober national quietudes. In this respect, as in many others, protection is singularly like an inflation of the currency by irredeemable paper money. Both are the product of national troubles; both favor a class, not the mass of the people; both disguise their evils for a time; and both must finally be remedied by the pressure of industrial pain. In fact, to pursue the analogy, we have very likely reached in our country just now with our tariff question one of those "long drags" leading to a final cure which marked the beginning of our currency and financial troubles in 1873. Certainly we have come to the time when, with the "war issues" removed or greatly lessened, economic truths assert themselves with double strength.

The scientific prognosis of the high-tariff disease, with its baleful paradox of creating national wealth by taxation, is always substantially the same in nations, and varies only in its minor symptoms. When adopted as a policy, its first effect is to give a certain semblance of prosperity. Capital pours into new industries under the stimulus of the governmental tax-bounty. To the shallow and thoughtless, these "new industries" thus artificially reared by subtraction of wealth from more healthful ones always seem solid growth and industrial progress. But as time goes on, the error demonstrates itself, soon or late. The prices of manufactured products rise. This checks the exportation of them, and forces the factory to rely on the home market. Exportation goes on only or mostly in the natural products of the country which are "unprotected," and even here the producer of them—like the American farmer—must incur the disadvantage of paying enhanced protective prices for his machinery of production. Meanwhile, in the restricted home market, manufacturing rushes upward. Its first large profits from the national tax-bounty impel into it an undue amount of capital. But, sooner or later, the point is reached where manufacturing begins to be congested and to compete actively with itself. This is the symptom of the breakdown of the system. It is the period when one protected industry begins its outcry against another, seeks a large market, and demands free raw material; when abatement or delay of competition is sought by Trusts or kindred combinations; when the appeal goes out to "hold together" and resist the "entering wedge" which is to rend the protected group; when every attempt to "revise" protection cuts with a two-edged sword; and finally, when the great mass of unprotected consumers of protected products awake to the realities of the topheavy industrial policy and demand a change.

The date of the rivalry of protection with itself, feeding on its own vitals, is the beginning of the end, the twilight of a high tariff. It notes clearly that ultimate stage of high-tariff history which we are witnessing in this country at the present time. After protection, owing to the wiles of demagogues, to tricks of legislation, and to diverting national events, has had everything its own way for almost thirty years, it stands at last brought to bay by the often slow but ever certain working out of economic law. The cries of woe from New England manufacturers, the awakening of the farmers to the causes of their own poverty, the writhings and contortions among the Republican tariff "revisionists" at Washington, have meanings not to be mistaken. It only remains to be seen whether the country is to emerge gradually and by stages from the high-tariff blight, or whether Republican party fatuity is to force reform by whirlwind at the last.

THE MONTANA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

THE decision of the Republican majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of seating the two Republican Senators from Montana is a case of "going behind the returns" worthy of an old-time Southern Returning Board. In order to make clear what they have done, it will be necessary to review the facts in the case from the outset, that is, to go back to the first State election of Montana held in March, 1889.

The whole question before the Senate Committee turned on the validity of the official returns from Precinct 34, in Silver Bow County. Previous to the holding of the election, a tunnel was being cut in this county through the mountains at a spot remote from any organized community. One of the contractors, being a Republican and a candidate for the State Legislature, wished to have a voting precinct established near the tunnel, so as to allow the men engaged there to vote at the election. At his request the County Commissioners, who were Republicans, established a precinct, and the Republican County Committee paid the expenses of carrying the men who were working in the tunnel over to the city of Butte to register, and the Republican contractor agreed that the men should be allowed their regular pay for that day's work. Three judges of election were appointed, two Republicans and one Democrat. Pay-day at the tunnel came before election-day, and the men found that the promise of the contractor was not kept, as they did not receive their pay for the day they had been away to be registered. On election day the men took their revenge for this treatment by voting almost unanimously, 171 out of 174, for the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, and for the Democratic ticket generally. The judges of election made up the poll-list in the ordinary form, and forwarded it to the County Canvassing Board. Under the law the County Canvassers were directed to make an abstract of the returns from all election boards, and they prepared such an abstract, putting thereon the returns from the tunnel precinct.

Within twenty-four hours, however, it was known that the vote of the county turned upon the result in this precinct, and that the result in the Legislature, upon which the election of two United States Senators depended, turned upon the result in Silver Bow County. Telegrams began to pour in from the leading politicians of the Territory, and on Sunday following the election "visiting statesmen" arrived from Helena, and on Monday morning it was found that the abstract which the County Canvassing Board had already prepared was altered by a red line drawn through the returns from the tunnel precinct. This being known, the Democrats at once obtained a writ of mandamus from the Territorial Judge, commanding them to include Precinct No. 34 in the count and abstract, and thereupon the County Canvassing Board prepared a new abstract containing returns from the tunnel precinct, and this was the only document forwarded by the County Canvassing Board to the State Canvassing Board under the requirements of the law. The State Canvassing Board, however, on receipt of this return, made up its State returns; and although its authority under the wording of the statute was simply to canvass the returns received from the County Canvassing Boards and declare the result, it disregarded the tunnel precinct, and

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assumed the authority to issue certificates of election to five of the Republican candidates for the Legislature from Silver Bow County. That county was entitled to ten members of the Legislature; four of the Democratic candidates were elected beyond question; and the other five Democratic candidates would be elected if the tunnel precinct was counted, and one Republican also. The State Canvassing Board sent certificates of election to the five Republicans, but did not send certificates to the four Democrats who were elected beyond question.

The Constitution of the State adopted by the people at this election provides expressly that all laws of the Territory in force at the time of the election, and not expressly or by necessary implication repealed by the Constitution or the ordinances adopted by the Constitutional Convention, were to remain in full force and effect. The laws of the Territory in force before this election prescribed that the election returns should be canvassed by a board consisting of the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, the Probate Judge, and another official, or any two of them, and the Clerk of the County Commissioners was to issue certificates to the members of the Territorial Legislature, which certificates were to be prima-facie evidence of the right to join in the organization of the Legislature. Now the ordinance known as No 2 took from the County Canvassing Board the right to make the final canvass, and directed them, in place of making such canvass, to make an abstract of the returns of the judges of election, which abstract was to be sent to the Secretary of State, and he, together with the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice, was to canvass the votes and declare the results.

In another paragraph of the ordinance the same trio are instructed to canvass the votes cast for the Constitution, and the Governor is then authorized and directed to certify to the President the result. But in the case of the votes cast for officers the expression used is that they are to canvass the votes and declare the result. The Territorial laws had very particularly expressed the duties of the officer whose business it was to issue certificates of election to members of the Legislature-elect, and had expressly made these certificates prima-facie evidence of the right to take part in the organization of the Legislature; and it is to be noted that, under the Territorial law, the persons whose duty it was to issue the certificates formed no part of the Canvassing Board.

The Governor by proclamation appointed a day for the meeting of the Legislature, and by a second proclamation designated the Court-house, the place where the Territorial Legislature had met in times past, as the place of meeting. The Democrats of the House met according to the two proclamations, and the five Silver Bow Democrats presented their certificates from the County Clerk; they were duly recognized by the Committee on Credentials, they took part in the organization of the House, and they remained from that time on with the Legislature, or what is known as the "Court-house Legislature." The Republican members met at Iron Hall, the five Republicans from Silver Bow being present with certificates from the State Canvassing Board, and organized a rival house. Neither house had a quorum without the members in dispute. The State Senate was also evenly divided—eight Republicans and eight Democrats. The Lieutenant-Governor, who by law presided and had the casting vote, was a Republican. All the formalities usual in the election of United States Senators were observed. The Governor of the State recognized the Democratic joint convention, and issued certificates of election to the Democratic Senators, but the Secretary of State, who was a Republican, refused to attest the Governor's signature or to affix the seal of the State thereto. He, on the contrary, issued certificates to the Senators elected by the Republican joint convention, signing the certificates himself.

The questions presented to the Senate Committee were, first, the question of fact as to which of the rival Legislatures was the legal one, the answer to this question depending upon their decision as to which certificate was the legal one, and this question could not be considered doubtful. The law requires that the County Clerk shall issue the certificate, and that such certificates are the prima-facie evidence of right to organize the Legislature. If, however, the Committee decided to go behind this and go back to the question of which men were duly elected members of the Legislature, they must decide that the Democrats were duly elected, whether they decided to go back of the returns of the Election Board at the tunnel precinct or not, unless they decided that the State Canvassing Board had the authority to throw out the returns of a precinct without having any evidence before them whatever to justify such action, and when the only legal evidence that could come before them was the abstract made by the County Canvassing Board, which contained returns from this precinct. They took the latter course.

To reach their decision the Republican majority of the Committee were forced to disregard the fact that the question of the regularity of the election at Precinct 34 had been passed upon by a court of competent jurisdiction in Montana, aided by a jury from the locality, which decided that the election was free from fraud and conducted in substantial compliance with the terms of the law. They were forced to disregard also the direct evidence of the affidavits of the judges of the election, two Republican and one Democratic, that the election was free, fair, and legally conducted, and the votes returned as cast. Their decision, under such conditions, makes election by the people a farce, and election by Canvassing Boards the only one recognized as valid by the Republicans of the United States Senate. This is restoring at Washington, under Harrison, in 1890, the condition of affairs which existed in the Southern States under the carpet-baggers of 1876-'7. It remains to be seen if the Republican majority in the Senate are capable of such extreme partisanship as the majority of the Committee have shown; but there is small reason for hoping anything better of them. When a Republican President confers office and honors and patronage upon the most discredited members of the old carpet-bag gang of the South, why should not the Republican Senate revive for the party's use the Returning-Board methods of the same gang?

A FIELD DAY IN THE SENATE.

THE debate in the Senate on Wednesday, March 26, was really one of the sort of things that ought not to be allowed to pass into oblivion. Some of the smartest and most experienced Senators of the period took an active part in the exercises. The bill under consideration was Senator Sherman's Anti-Trust Bill, and the amendment of Senator Ingalls of Kansas was the particular subject of attention. This amendment proposed that dealers in "futures," when bargaining for grain, cotton, or provisions, shall pay a license tax of $1,000, and a further tax of so much per pound on the articles bought or sold. In order to make the bill effective it was necessary, of course, to define futures. This was neatly done by the Kansas Senator. Futures were defined to be "any contract or agreement whereby a party agrees to sell and deliver at a future time to another any of the articles mentioned, when at the time of making such contract or agreement the party so agreeing to make such a delivery, or the party for whom he acts as agent, broker, or employee in making such contract or agreement, is not, at the time of making the same, the owner or the lawful agent of such owner of the article so contracted and agreed to be delivered."

There was such happy unanimity among Senators as to the desirableness of this amendment that when the vote was taken on it, the day previous to the field day we are now considering, there was no division. Mr. Sherman did object that it was not germane to the subject of Trusts. One or two Senators said that, since it was a bill imposing taxes, it would be unconstitutional if it were to originate in the Senate. Mr. Ingalls disposed of this objection by showing that although it was a tax bill, still it was not the *intention* to "raise revenue" by it, and therefore it was not obnoxious to clause 1, section 7, article i. of the Constitution. How a court, being asked to pass upon the bill (as the courts surely would be asked), would ascertain the *intention* of all the Senators, besides Ingalls, and all the Representatives in voting for it, and of the President of the United States in signing it, was not made clear by the Hon. Senator from Kansas; but neither the constitutional question nor the parliamentary question (as to its being germane or not) was deemed of sufficient consequence to justify a call for the yeas and nays. The amendment was adopted on Tuesday *nem con.* Entire harmony, so far as appeared on the surface, existed as to the merits of the measure, even such good business men as Senators Allison and Sherman giving it their approval in principle, although objecting somewhat as to time, place, and form.

When the Senate met on Wednesday, after

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some desultory talk about legal construction, Senator Eustis of Louisiana remarked that the Ingalls amendment would prevent a man from selling any cotton for future delivery unless he happened to own it at the time. Senator Pugh denied that it could have any such effect. Senator Butler said that he understood it the same way that Senator Eustis did. Then Senator Pugh appealed to Senator Ingalls to know whether he (Pugh) had interpreted the bill rightly. Ingalls thereupon stated that Pugh understood the clause rightly, adding that it was not the intention to prevent anybody from selling anything "of which the parties may be possessed, or of which they may be the producers, or which they intend actually to deliver, *provided they are the owners of it*"—that being precisely the contrary of what Pugh did understand. Then Ingalls made a fine speech against speculators and in favor of the Farmers' Alliance, winding up with a few appropriate remarks about the war and the rebel brigadiers.

The latter observation called up Senator Vest, and served to switch the debate off upon another line for a while. But Senator Blair drew it back to the right place by saying that, as he read it, the bill would prevent a New Hampshire cotton-spinner from buying cotton for future delivery, unless he could find a seller who actually owned it at the time; and since usually the sellers did not own it at the time, but expected to get it after the crop was gathered, the bill would, if executed, close most of the mills in New England. Then Senator Mitchell of Oregon discovered that the Ingalls amendment would prevent a farmer from selling his own wheat crop before it was matured, since he could not be said actually to own wheat while it was still in the nature of green grass. Senator Allison kindly came to Mr. Mitchell's assistance by suggesting as an amendment that the word "producer" be added after the word "owner," so that producers might sell for future delivery although not actual owners. This amendment was accepted by Ingalls. Then Senator Sherman made the fatherly suggestion that he supposed the intention of the Kansas Senator was to prohibit contracts when the parties had *no intention* of delivering the property, but only to pay differences. Senator Hoar, who had hitherto taken no part in the debate, here suggested a form of words to meet the Sherman idea, adding that of course the onus of proving the intent would be on the Government, just as in other criminal proceedings; to which Senator Allison replied that the intent would necessarily be the intent at the time of making the contract, and not at the time of executing it. A man's intentions might be ever so good to deliver a thousand bales of cotton, yet when the time came he might not be able to do so. Mr. Allison went on to tell why "our people" want the Ingalls amendment to pass. They want it because they think that dealing in futures "has a tendency to greatly depress the price of agricultural produce." Mr. Allison prudently abstained from saying whether he agreed with "our people" in that opinion. Probably he does not. Probably he sees that just as much wheat has to be bought as is sold, whether in futures or otherwise, and that since the two balance each other the effect is, upon the whole, *nil*.

The end of this field day was that Ingalls himself offered an amendment to his own amendment, providing that the bill should "not apply to bona-fide contracts for the actual delivery of the property contracted for." This was adopted, as the other had been, without a division. Therefore anybody who deals in futures bona-fide, as all good people do, can continue to deal in them without paying any license fee or tax whatever.

THE BAR AND THE SHERIFF.

THE statement of the Grand Jury, in its late presentment, that the Sheriff's office had been given up to corruption and disorder during the last twenty years, suggests inevitably to the most intelligent men the question why the bar has never called attention to the matter or initiated any process of purification. In all the treatises on the office of advocate, in most commencement addresses to graduating lawyers, and in responses to after-dinner toasts on behalf of the legal profession, the bar is treated as the special guardian of the machinery of justice. The courts are supposed to know nothing of its working except what the lawyers bring to their notice. The judges rely on the advocates and attorneys, as officers of the court (which they are in the eye of the law), to let them know when any minister of justice has failed in his duty, has been guilty of any act of fraud or oppression, has abused the process of the court or failed to execute it, or has in any manner deprived any litigant of his just legal rights. In fact, the bar may fairly be called the inspector of the judicial procedure. This inspectorship is as much a part of their duty as is the proper presentation of cases in court. Lawyers undertake it, when admitted to practice, as part of the consideration which they pay for the legal monopoly which they enjoy. They are the eyes and ears of Justice. Justice simply sits aloft, waiting for people to come and complain; but the lawyers run about and make themselves acquainted with everything that is going on out of doors.

This being the case—and we do not think any one will dispute it—how comes it that Grant and Flack and their predecessors have been able to turn the Sheriff's office for twenty long years into a den of thieves, without, so far as we know, one word of public remonstrance or exposure or denunciation from any members of our bar? It appears from the evidence taken both by the Fassett Committee and by the Grand Jury, not only that there has been no professional interference with the Sheriff's methods, but that the bar have all this time been paying him the enormous sums in blackmail which made the office "a plum," and which naturally came ultimately out of their clients' pockets. Of course this has constituted a heavy tax on the administration of justice, and a tax which was not paid into the public treasury either, but turned over to bands of ruffians to be spent, probably, largely in vulgar debauchery. Most of those who "go to law" do so most reluctantly. In almost every case one or other of the parties is poor, or in very moderate circumstances, and finds any law-costs a burden hard to bear. But in this city, whether he won or lost, he has had, for a long while back, in addition to his ordinary legal expenses, to contribute more or less heavily to keep the unclean gang of ruffians whom Grant and Flack gathered around them supplied with money, drink, and jewelry, and make a small fortune for the Sheriff himself. We do not need to explain this in detail. The particulars have been set out before with great minuteness in the evidence before the Fassett Committee.

Of course, we know very well what the lawyer's excuse is. If he did not submit to the Sheriff's extortions in one case, his clients in other subsequent cases would be exposed to some sort of wrong in the execution of the process of the Court. The execution would be delayed or postponed until it became worthless, or until some other got in ahead of it; so no scruple is felt in charging the client for greater certainty and expedition in the satisfaction of his legal claims. But the answer to this plea is, that it would excuse the purchase of justice from corrupt judges, and really was used to excuse the purchase of justice in Barnard's day. If a lawyer once admits the necessity of buying his client's rights from any officer of the law who is willing to be bribed, there is no reason why he should not begin with the judge on the bench. It would be more scandalous to pay a judge of the Supreme Court for giving a judgment in your favor, or for giving an early judgment, than to pay extra compensation to the Sheriff for doing his simple duty, but it would not differ from it in principle. Both acts are connivance at a species of fraud on the community, and are a contribution to that rising tide of corruption which is threatening to overwhelm nearly every institution in the State. A client is just as much entitled to protection from the Sheriff at his lawyer's hands as from every other wrong-doer. It is not an advocate's business to buy immunity from malefactors for people who give him briefs. It may be in Sicily or Macedonia, but not in the United States.

We believe the leading legal firms suffered much less from the Sheriff's extortions than the smaller and younger ones, and that this accounts in some degree for the equanimity with which the former have looked on while Grant and Flack fleeced the latter. But surely the bar is, as we are often told, a professional corporation, each member of which is charged with the interests and dignity of the whole, and concerned equally with every other in the proper and efficient administration of justice. If a judge is corrupt, or the Sheriff is a rogue, every lawyer, and not only the lawyers who have actually suffered from it, is bound to take the matter to heart. In truth, in no calling is responsibility to the public so much increased by prominence as the bar. In that, above all places, is the man whose words are weightiest most called on for speech; and

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the man whose character stands highest most bound to make it felt in putting a stop to fraud and oppression. There is no class in the community on whose courage and independence American institutions are so dependent to-day for safety and preservation as the lawyers. But if the watchmen will not watch, who will save the city?

SOME CURIOSITIES OF BRITISH STATISTICS.

DUBLIN, March 4, 1890.

THE dying out of superstition and the spread of enlightenment are shown by hardly anything more than the alteration in the character of the almanacs circulating among the masses in these countries. It is not much more than one hundred years since the Stationers' Company had returned on their hands an issue of almost the only almanac then published, because they had tried the experiment of omitting the columns of "the moon's influence on the parts of the human body." In 1833 Charles Knight could only hope that before long the "quantity and tone of such objectionable parts will disappear entirely." In 'Old Moore's' and such other literary corners they still linger—more, doubtless, from habit, and as ministering to that hankering after the occult that remains almost a part of our nature, than because of any real belief in their predictions and astrological jargon. Almanacs are more plentiful than ever. But while they have thrown off their original absurdities, they have widely diverged from the definition given by Webster: "A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, or months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added, such as the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses," etc. If Johnson were living, we can imagine his now defining an almanac as "a menstruum put forward annually by persons and associations to advance their own interests or opinions." One of Webster's derivations is peculiarly apposite to the number of almanacs now given away about Christmas, "Arabic, *manaha*, to give as a present."

For many years I have taken the *Financial Reform Almanack*. The almanac proper figures on only one of its 200 pages. It is about the best shilling's worth I know of to persons seeking information as to the financial condition of the United Kingdom and the aims of British reformers. The Financial Reform Association was established in 1848, to advocate direct taxation, with economy in the public service, and the completion of the free-trade principles of Cobden, and to "insist upon a revision of the land laws and a readjustment of the land tax." It numbers among its Vice-Presidents Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Morley, Mr. Story, Prof. Thorold Rogers, and other well-known Liberals. The Association appears to be locally represented in 117 principal towns and cities in the United Kingdom; in Ireland only in Belfast, a striking indication of how little intelligent interest is, in the present condition of affairs, felt here in the concerns of the United Kingdom. Its offices are in Liverpool. It publishes a monthly journal and this almanac, which, although apparently consisting of dry tables, is full of the most pithy reading. The matter varies somewhat from year to year; a complete file would be a veritable *vade-mecum* for any politician having concerns beyond and above those of party. I cannot do more than note some of the topics exhaustively set forth and discussed in the present number.

The advantages of free trade are expounded in an analysis of the Trade Returns of the Kingdom. The increase of British shipping is striking—from 3,096,000 tons in 1849 to 7,352,000 tons in 1888. The men employed have in the same interval increased from 153,000 only to 224,000, showing with how much greater economy of hands per ton vessels are now navigated. Of vessels entered and cleared in the United Kingdom in 1860, 56.3 per cent. of the tonnage was British; in 1887, 73.6 per cent. You, under your navigation laws, do not appear to have fared so well; according to this almanac, the proportion of your own tonnage in your own ports in 1860 was 70.8 per cent.; in 1877, 21.0 per cent. These estimates do not, I presume, include the tonnage employed in the coasting trade. The wrecks and casualties to British shipping have fallen from a tonnage of 297,000 in 1881 to 198,000 in 1887; the losses of life in the same years from 3,165 to 1,888.

The perusal of an exhaustive article on "Sugar Bounties" leaves the conviction that we have upon the whole gained by the mistaken policy of our neighbors in this respect. The consumption and use of sugar in manufacture per head of our population has increased from 15 20 pounds in 1840 to 73.20 in 1887. An enormous impetus has been given to the manufacture of sweets and confectionery, not only for home consumption, but also for export. "In London alone an annual consumption of 34,000 tons of sugar by certain leading firms engaged in confectionery and jams is accounted for, and the hands employed by these firms number 6,000." The number of sugar-refiners in the United Kingdom has, through changes in the mode of manufacture, diminished; their output has increased from 424,000 tons in 1864 to 739,000 in 1888. With regard to the supposed ruin of our colonies through free trade, we are told that "at no period has there been anything but an increase in the growth of British cane sugar."

The late discussions regarding royal grants have naturally turned attention expressly to the cost of royalty, and we have full tables on this subject. Since the accession of her Majesty in 1837, her relatives living at that date have received £9,050,000. In addition, the Cambridge family have received £910,000, besides special packets, rent-free residences, and exemption from rates and taxes. Prince Albert during his lifetime, and the Queen's descendants up till the present, have received £4,961,000, besides special packets, etc. It would be impossible to estimate the Queen's realized property, which is believed to be very great. She receives £385,000 per annum for her ordinary expenses. Out of certain departments for which this is allocated she is acknowledged to have saved £824,025; but an account of the moneys on other heads is denied the public. Besides this amount the royal yachts (which cost £273,000 to build) demand an outlay of £23,000 per annum, military escort and aides-de-camp £61,000 per annum; royal parks, palaces, and pleasure grounds, excluding such as are virtually set apart for public enjoyment, £36,000. With four yachts kept up at such expense, it shows a want of spirit to saddle the country with some £700 per annum for special packets for members of the royal family. Regarding these accounts generally, we are told they are made out "as if purposely designed to blindfold criticism and delude all inquiries. . . . We contend, therefore for a real and not a piecemeal Civil List."

If we sometimes sigh for the republican economy which leads the United States to pay its President only £10,000 a year, France £24,000, and Switzerland £600, we can at least console ourselves that we are in this respect better off than Austria, whose Emperor receives £775,000, Italy, whose King is allowed £614,000, or Turkey, whose Sultan draws from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 per annum.

The House of Lords upon the whole manages to feather its nest pretty well at the public expense. Besides a rental from land of £12,838,000 per annum, its members draw as pay in the public service and otherwise £750,000 per annum; 334 out of 474 peers are in one way or other in the receipt of public emoluments, and besides these 6,821 of their relatives, including 12 wives and daughters, 30 mothers and sisters, 109 great-uncles, 32 aunts and great-aunts, 3 grandmothers, 841 cousins, 676 half and second-cousins, and 10 third-cousins. The influence which this golden harvest gives royalty and the nobility is one great impediment to reform, and to a fairer division of such offices as it would be for the benefit of the public to maintain.

The land tax, upon which the burden of the State originally rested, has been all but extinguished. Many fiscal arrangements are twisted to the benefit of the upper ten thousand. This is especially remarkable in the valuation of houses and the incidence of house taxation. The castles, halls, and courts of the land are valued not in proportion to their cost of erection, but to their supposed letting value, and, in assessing letting value, is taken into account the fewness of persons likely to require such expensive accommodation. There are many single offices, shops, and warehouses in Liverpool, Manchester, and London, where the assessment to poor's rate is higher than that on four of the principal noblemen's residences put together. The same applies to demesnes, which are often assessed at only two-thirds or half of the rate per acre of what adjacent farms have to pay.

There are interesting tables regarding the composition of the House of Lords and the composition and occupations of the House of Commons. Of the 474 peerages, 128 were existent before the time of George III., 173 were created from his accession till that of Victoria; 173 during the present reign. The Conservative influence of the House of Lords is shown by 35 Liberal peers having within recent years become Tories, while only 4 Tories became Liberal. The possessions, occupations, and relations of the House of Commons are singularly illustrative of the parties into which it is divided, from the well-endowed 306 Conservatives, through the less aristocratic 75 dissentient Liberals, the 199 more generally middle-class Liberals, and the somewhat Bohemian 84 Irish Nationalists.

The Queen is empowered to grant annually £1,200 additional pensions on a list instituted to reward special services which could not be otherwise recognized, or to assist struggling merit. We are given a list of those at present in receipt of this bounty, amounting to £25,121 per annum. The *Almanack* complains of the extent to which, for many years, in violation of the spirit of the grant, large sums have been apportioned out of this fund "to the relatives of those who had for many years filled well-paid posts in the military or civil services, and who had thus had ample means of providing for their families." A glance over the list of some 300 recipients calls up many associations. Military service appears best recognized. Absolutely fair apportionment would perhaps be almost impossible. Dr. Chalmers's three surviving daughters receive £25 each annually, the daughter of Nelson's adopted daughter, £300; the daughter of poor Fourdrinier, inventor of the paper-making

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machine, £100; four daughters of Dr. Kitto, £25 each; Mary Ann DeFoe and Jane Amelia De Foe, lineal descendants of the author of 'Robinson Crusoe,' £75 each; three sisters of Frank Power, in consideration of his services at the siege of Khartum, £50 each; Prince Lucien Louis Bonaparte, for "services to literature and learning," £250; and so on. Upon the whole, Irish merit, where it has not run into distinctly "National" channels, seems fairly recognized.

Ample tables are given regarding the national debt, which has been reduced from £808,000,000 in 1856 to £694,000,000 at present. If no expensive wars intervene, some persons now living may see its extinction.

The licensing statistics are sadly illustrative of the extent to which drinking customs are more prevalent in Ireland than in Great Britain. Here 44 per cent. of the licensed houses are under £10 annual value, while in Great Britain the same class of houses is but 3.3 per cent. of the whole. Nor are our poor-law statistics encouraging; while we continue less pauperized than England and Scotland, we are retrograding and they are advancing. The percentage ratio of paupers to population in 1860–4 was: England, 4.7; Scotland, 4.2; Ireland, 0.9. 1880–4: England, 3.0; Scotland, 2.7; Ireland, 2.1.

The 9 pages of tables devoted to the results of the Crofters' Commission are interesting. Upon a rental of £11,882 their rents have been reduced £3,502, or 29.4 per cent., while 68.3 per cent. of arrears have been cancelled. The total result of the Irish Land Acts up till the present has been, on a rental of £4,582,000, to make a reduction of £932,000, or 20.3 per cent. Inability to wipe off arrears here has been a fertile cause of continued agitation.

I think I have written enough to show that the *Financial Reform Almanack* contains much that is worthy the consideration of politicians on both sides of the Atlantic. D. B.

ZENOBIA, PALMYRA, AND THE ARABS.

NIFFER, January 13, 1890.

IN a former letter to the *Nation* I described the ruins of Halebiyeh, on the right bank of the Euphrates, a day and a half above Deir, with a view to ascertaining whether the site had been identified, since Sachau, in his 'Reise in Syrien und Mesopotamien,' spoke of it as a place unknown. I remarked outside the walls of the city tombs of the Palmyrene type. The walls were excellently preserved, but inside there were almost no remains of buildings, but a blank space. On the northern slope of the acropolis, partly within and partly without the wall, were the ruins of a palace, serai, or Government building, with dome constructions of a Byzantine character.

In Constantinople I found a Procopius, and almost the first passage which met my eye (vol. ii., 8) was an account of Zenobia, built by the famous Queen of Palmyra, and rebuilt or repaired by Justinian as a bulwark against the Persians. The description of the city, in a narrow gorge where the Euphrates breaks through a transverse mountain chain, left no doubt as to the identity of Halebiyeh and Zenobia, and the Palmyrene tombs and Byzantine dome were accounted for by Zenobia and Justinian respectively. But, having been at much pains to identify the site, I now find that it was already identified. Chesney, in his 'Expedition to the Euphrates and Tigris,' mentions "Halebi" as the ancient Zenobia, and says:

"In the town are the remains of a temple, and an extensive palace containing many ornamented apartments; also numerous well-constructed private dwellings, supported by arches; and in general the buildings are so well preserved that the mind can scarcely be brought to feel that all have so long been unoccupied."

He also describes the necropolis as occupying a prominent situation in the valley and along the declivity westward, and as remarkable for a number of square towers like those at Palmyra. In one of these Capt. Lynch found a female mummy, with the face covered by a thin mask of the finest gold, while in another Mr. Ainsworth found a Greek inscription. It seems almost incredible that ruins, such as Chesney describes, of a palace and well-preserved private dwellings supported by arches, should have disappeared within fifty-five years, leaving absolutely no trace behind them, at the same time that the walls remain untouched.

My course from the seacoast to Bâghdad this year lay through the capital of the Palmyrene Queen itself. The road from Damascus to Palmyra was declared to be unsafe on account of robber tribes in the mountains, and the local authorities at first refused us permission to go. At last we obtained an unwilling consent to go at our own risk, without escort. On the road we learned that, a short time before, a party which had attempted to pass had been stopped by the police and sent back to Damascus. We saw no robbers and no signs of their existence, which is not a proof that none exist. Our course was slightly erratic, our first station being Domeir. On Kiepert's large map this is located some distance out in the desert, and the non-existent town of Obair is put in its place. There are here the remains of a Græco-Roman building, apparently a temple. The natives have built against this temple, which they call a citadel, and the better part of a Greek inscription has thus been covered over. The stone is the same as that used at Palmyra, and the architecture seemed to me similar. At a later date the temple became an Arab fortress. The great eastern and western gates were walled up, and on one of the stones in the latter is visible a badly effaced Arabic inscription.

Turning northward from Domeir, we soon entered a narrow plain, which continued, almost like a very broad road, to the gates of Palmyra itself, a five days' journey for our camel caravan. Most of the time we were obliged to carry water, for wells are few and far between. Kiepert's map proved incorrect, for it must be remembered that very little of the Turkish Empire has ever been surveyed. So, for instance, his map gives a small range of hills to the north of Kurietain, whereas in fact there is no elevation whatever. From Damascus to Palmyra, and from Palmyra to Deir or Meyadin on the Euphrates, there is a natural carriage road.

About eight hours from Kurietain is the ruin of Kasr el-Haïr. This was a road station on the caravan route from Damascus to Palmyra in the time of the glory of the latter city. Baedeker's guide-book mentions the massive tower, which still forms a landmark for a whole day's journey, but omits to mention the richly carved gateway of a large building, perhaps a khan, the reservoir, and the aqueduct to bring the water from the springs of 'Ain el-Berdi in the mountains, two or three hours away. He mentions the supposed finding of a Maltese cross on the tower, which would assign the ruins to the crusaders. There is no such ornament to be found at present, but there is, on one of the stones on the northeast corner, a conspicuous ornament resembling a sun disk. The place was unmistakably an outpost of the magnificent Palmyra of Zenobia's time.

Palmyra has already been so well and often described and pictured that it seemed to me almost like a place that I had seen and known before. The Turks strictly forbid the removal of antiquities, but illicit digging continues, and almost every traveller buys and removes a few busts or mortuary inscriptions, and the natives themselves use the latter for their own graves. There are ruins of the times of Zenobia, Diocletian, Justinian, and the Caliphate. There is also on a high hill, to the west of the city, a castle in an excellent state of preservation, which Baedeker, the only authority I had with me, ascribes to the Arabic, or possibly even to the Turkish period. The Arabs fortified the old temple of Baal, using again the fallen stones and columns of the ancient building. The Holy Place, the closed building in the centre of the temple courts, became and still remains a Moslem mosque, around which, in the temple enclosure, is contained the greater portion of the miserable modern town of Tadmor.

The castle on the hill is quite unlike any other Arabic or Turkish construction at Palmyra or elsewhere in that region. Both in its situation and architecture it strikingly resembles the castles of mediæval Europe. It is surrounded by a deep dry moat, cut in the rock, and the whole of the island thus formed is occupied by the massive keeps and dungeons of the still towering fortress. The drawbridge is broken, and access to the interior can be obtained with difficulty only by scrambling up the precipitous sides of the moat to a hole in the south-eastern corner of the castle wall. The outer walls are of stone, but the interior work is chiefly in brick. The method of construction is condensed, much space being obtained within a small exterior circuit. Battlement rises above battlement, three tiers of defences in all, while vaults and dungeons have been cut down into the solid rock. I believe there is some tradition that it was built by a powerful Druse chief, but there are no inscriptions or marks to determine either date or origin. If the Crusaders had ever reached this point, the architecture of the castle could readily be explained; but it is difficult to connect it with anything else that I have seen in the country. I suppose it is scarcely probable that the Crusaders ever built a fortress here, and yet their great stronghold at Tripoli is not far distant, and the road from the mountains is easy.

The snow-capped mountain of Tripoli, Fem el-Mizab, is visible almost from the gates of Palmyra, and at the season of our visit a bitterly cold west wind reminds one unpleasantly of its proximity. Among other coins found at Palmyra or in the vicinity, I saw two silver coins, discovered at Erek or Rakka, about eighteen miles further desertward, the one a coin of Charles VIII. of France, and the other of Maurice of Saxony. It seemed a strange place to find European coins of such a date.

At Damascus, by the way, I had been told vaguely that there were in the Hauran, and also out in the desert, men who had been Christians since the time of the Crusades. It turned out that the desert Christians referred to were the Sleib or Sallabi Arabs. I have not yet had the good fortune to meet any of these strange people, but everywhere I have diligently questioned the Arabs among whom they live, and native merchants who have travelled with or among them, eliciting the following information, which I give for what it is worth. Their name means *cross*; they are not Moslems, and seem to have no religion; when questioned as to their race, they say that they are descended from Europeans, and that the Franks are their "uncles." In appearance they are said to be fairer than ordinary Arabs, with fuller beards,

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and, occasionally, blue eyes. They are few in number, but scattered from Mosul to the Nejd. They are despised by other Arabs, but it is regarded as a shame to injure them, and they may wander at will among warring tribes. No Arabs every intermarry with them. Among themselves they are said to recognize ownership in the land, but, of course, this ownership is not recognized by others. Unlike the ordinary Arab, who is anything but a sportsman, they are famous hunters, especially of the gazelle. They are reputed to be the best guides in the desert, and it is they who clean out and keep in some sort of repair the few miserable wells that exist.

Between Kurietain and Palmyra I had noticed a few uninscribed milestones. Three hours, or about nine miles, beyond Palmyra I found a similar stone, but inscribed. Part of the inscription read:

STRATA
DIOCLETIANA
PALMYRA
ARRAKKA
VIII.

Near this lay another large mile-stone of a different sort, also inscribed, but I was unable to read the inscription. It was badly defaced, and I was alone, a mile behind my caravan, with a wild horse. Both of these stones were noticed, I believe, by the Wolfe expedition five years ago. Rakka, or Erek, the modern representative of the ancient Arrakka, is a miserable mud hamlet, a Turkish station on the caravan route from Damascus to Deir. Between this and Sukhne, the next station, I found another inscribed mile-stone, not of Diocletian, which proved to be illegible. There are also the remains of two or three forts, built to guard the road against the Bedouin, I should judge, in the Roman and Arabic periods respectively. At Sukhne, where there are warm springs, foundations of buildings of considerable extent are still visible. The last point to which I was able to trace the ancient road was Kabakik, sixteen hours beyond Sukhne and eleven hours from Deir. Here I found the remains of an aqueduct and reservoir.

Whether the road originally reached the Euphrates at Deir or Meyadin, or even at Salahiyeh, I could not determine; all three routes would have been practicable, and the two former are still used by caravans. Deir is near the upper end of a large plain dotted with ruins. The older part of the town is built on an accumulation of débris, twenty to thirty feet in height, testifying to long occupancy. The name Deir, 'monastery,' very common through the whole Turkish Empire, shows that it was the seat of a monastic foundation in the Christian ages. It is at present the most important Government station on the Euphrates north of Hillah. Meyadin is situated in the same plain, one day's journey southward, not far below the mouth of the Khabour and the Roman frontier fortress of Circesium. The direct road from Kabakik to Meyadin would save one day, and near the point at which the caravan road now descends from the plateau to the plain stand the imposing ruins of a strong Arabic castle, called Rehaba. One day's journey below Meyadin are the ruins of a large and very strongly fortified Roman city, now called Salahiyeh. (In a former letter I gave to this place the Turkish name of Kan Kalessi, Bloody Castle. This was an heirloom from the Wolfe Expedition, and rested on the information of a Turkish *zaptiyeh*. On careful inquiry I find that the only name known among the Arabs of the neighborhood is Salahiyeh.) This evidently once guarded something of importance, but what, it is difficult to determine, unless the Euphrates has slightly shifted its bed, as it often does, and this were once the southern limit of the large ruin-studded plain on which Deir and Meyadin now stand; or, unless it were the point at which a caravan road reached the Euphrates. The desert journey from Kabakik to this point would be, it is true, longer than those to Deir or Meyadin, some twenty hours against eleven and thirteen respectively, but it would shorten the road, and the maps represent a well as existing on this route.

The country between Palmyra and Deir is very inaccurately given on Kiepert's map. A narrow valley or wadi is there represented as almost connecting those places, thus forming a natural caravan road. For about five hours from Palmyra the road runs parallel with a low range of hills, as represented on that map. Then it passes through hilly or heavily undulating ground, as far as Sukhne, or a little beyond. To the left runs a range of hills, but there is no corresponding range to the south. On the slopes of those hills, a couple of hours beyond Rakka, one sees a few *Butum*-nut trees —remains, I presume, of the forests which the Assyrian annals describe as once existing in this region. To the north of Sukhne, not to the south, as Kiepert has it, is a glaring white marlhill, called Jebel Abyad, or White Mountain. Beyond this to the Euphrates the country, as far as the eye can reach, is almost as level as it can be made. Kiepert's errors seem to be chiefly copied from Chesney's map of this region, which rested neither on survey nor actual travel, but on such information as could be gathered from Arabs.

At the time of my journey the country was in a dangerous condition. Drought had driven the wild Arabs towards the Euphrates, in our very route. Such water as we found had been poluted by their filthy uses, and tasted so strongly of sheep, Arabs, and camels that we only drank out of dire necessity. Even tea could not conceal the taste. At Sukhne we found ourselves encamped among Anazeh Arabs just returned from the successful and bloodless repulse of a Shammar *ghazu*. The Azeli sheikh with whom I was travelling made me dress in an *abbah* and *kefiyeh*, and tried to pass me off as a Turkish official. But the Arabs observed that we had no escort, and demanded blackmail. This I declined to pay unless I had to, and tried to obtain an escort from the Turkish guard of four *zaptiyehs* stationed at Suhkne. It was refused, and we spent rather an uneasy night. The following morning I made a peremptory demand for an escort, and, by a combination of bullying and something else (the latter done by a faithful servant behind my back), I obtained one horseman, and we proceeded on our way, having in tow two other small caravans, a few stray travellers, and a couple of Shammar, the débris of the unsuccessful raid, all trusting for protection to us and our own *zaptiyeh*. Suddenly ten Arabs appeared, as it were out of the ground, and came riding down on us, brandishing their long spears gracefully as they came, while a much larger force merely showed itself on the opposite side. Had we been entirely disinterested spectators, the sight would have been charmingly picturesque and romantic. Finding that we were officially under police protection, after some parley they professed that they had only come out Shammar hunting, and allowed us to pass unmolested. I am afraid that if we had not obtained that *zaptiyeh*, they would have mistaken us for Shammar, and I must confess that we were all surprised at their ready recognition of Turkish authority.

I had intended to make an exploring tour, either northward from Sukhne, by what appears to have been a former caravan route through Resafa to the Euphrates above Halebiyeh, or eastward from Kabakik to Meyadin or Salahiyeh, but, as the Anazeh were on both routes in large numbers, and my escort could only accompany me to Deir, I was compelled to renounce my good intentions and proceed by the common road to Deir.

JOHN P. PETERS.

Correspondence.

THE TARIFF IN THE WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The Western farmer is sorely distressed financially. The cause is not ascribable to poor soil, or bad climate, or his mismanagement, but it is due to the fact that it costs him nowadays the market price of grain to produce it; and cattle, hogs, and sheep are worth no more after a winter's feeding than the fall before. The farming industry of the West has been steadily drifting into bankruptcy during the past ten or fifteen years, and certainly better times cannot be expected unless a different economic policy is adopted. The prohibition panacea has not prevented the "hard times" of the Western agriculturist from becoming chronic, and the hope of good prices that a general European war would bring is too long deferred. Anti-railroad legislation has not proved an adequate remedy; for, after the severe overhauling of transportation rates and the sweeping away of traffic discriminations against rural towns and communities, the situation of the farmer is more critical than ever.

The question is, What will he do next? The political issue before the country in 1892 will be the tariff—not monopolies and trusts. Will this crisis of the Western farmers force them to abandon their war traditions and their affiliations with the Republican party, and make them vote for such an effective reduction and readjustment of the tariff as will bring them needed relief? It would be an insult to their intelligence to imagine their reasoning far different from this: We have always supported the tariff faithfully because we believed it would build up American manufactories, keep up the price of labor, and provide a reliable, ample, and, above all, friendly home market for us. Whatever else it may be accomplishing, it is not affording us a good market—in fact, prices have been gradually going down for years until there is now no sale for farm produce. We have had ample anti-railroad legislation. We are coining plenty of silver every month and we have had liberal pensions. Everything has been done that we have wished, and we are, nevertheless, in a most sorry plight. To what else, then, can this be due but to protection? How does the tariff help the farmer when it permits him to become ruined? We have always been told that if the tariff were materially lowered or abolished, the country would be deluged with cheap foreign goods. It is certain that the tariff makes us pay more for what we buy than we otherwise would, and yet furnishes no market for what we have to sell. "Free trade" cannot possibly make the present market worse, and will obviously make what we buy cheaper.

But the zealous Republican leader says: The Western farmer will never vote against Republican principles. He fought through the

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war, and his hatred for Democrats and Democratic principles is too deep-seated. He may complain and find fault, but when the campaign year comes, the waving of the flag, the drum-corps processions, the war songs, and rousing Republican speeches will keep him in the party ranks.

With a view to ascertaining whether or not this will probably be true, the writer recently asked the editors of the twenty-six agricultural papers in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, these questions:

"(1.) Do you think the present tariff imposes an undue burden on the Western farmer?

"(2.) If so, how would you amend it in his interest?"

It will be borne in mind that these six agricultural States are the backbone of the Republican party, and the farmers there have supported protection with almost fanatical zeal and enthusiasm. Thirteen replies have been received. Of these, eight state in strong terms that the present tariff is an unjust burden on the farmer. Of the eleven replies as to question 2, three urge a radical reduction of the tariff, three insist on "free trade," two desire that all things which the farmer must purchase and which cannot be grown in this country be placed on the free list; one thinks the present necessity demands free refined sugar; one would increase the tariff on agricultural and animal products; and one recommends no change at all.

These replies cannot but be regarded as remarkably significant. It is only fair to suppose that most, if not all, of these editors are Republicans—at least they are writing for the stanchest Republican communities in the land. That they represent without question the sentiments of their readers, the present constant and determined efforts of the Western farmers to form extensive leagues, combinations, and alliances for self-protection—organizations designed to be offensive as well as defensive—are abundant proof. When eight out of thirteen of the agricultural editors of the six great Western Republican farm States assert that protection has placed an unfair burden—a load indeed—on the farmer, the day is at hand when he will insist on and obtain cheaper goods and a larger market. H. O.

THE DAKOTA TIN DEPOSITS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: At this time, when one hears so much, in Congress and out, of the existence of vast deposits of tin in the Black Hills of South Dakota and of the advisability of developing the tin-mines there by levying contributions upon the rest of us who are not interested therein, it may be a part of one's duty to caution the public as to the *facts* in the case, let alone the policy of the measure. One would think "protection" hardly necessary if the ore exists in such vast and luxurious profusion as has been claimed, and at that distance from the seaboard. But thus far, strangely enough, it does not seem to have occurred to any one to question the statements of the tin-mine men as to this existence of their ore. At the December meeting, however, of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences, in this city, Prof. C. W. Hall, Professor of Geology in the University of Minnesota, and a careful as well as an eminently fair-minded observer, read a paper embodying the results of his own and those of a fellow-geologist's examinations in the Black Hills region, whither they went, so far as tin-mines are concerned, under the pay of no one and with no possible bias one way or the other. I cannot do better than quote Prof. Hall's own conclusion

"that the tin-ore of the granitic area [*i. e.*, that portion of the Black Hills containing tin at all] would never be found to occur in paying quantities save in occasional 'placers' into which the ore of removed areas of granite has been collected, or in occasional lumps of granite having a larger quantity of ore than the average of the granitic mass; this fact [of non-existence in paying quantities] being due to the igneous origin of these rocks and the non-segregated condition of the ore in vast masses of the carrying rock."

Would it not be well, before proceeding further, for Congress to ascertain more of the facts touching the possibilities of this industry, and from other sources as well as from the owners and manipulators of the mines themselves? Edward C. Gale.

Minneapolis, March 27, 1890.

VACATION STUDY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In an admirable little circular sent to parents of pupils in a prominent Northern school, a request is made that those children who do not do regular work during the summer holidays may be allowed to read books indicated by their teachers. The suggestion is so sensible and practical that one would like to see it adopted by schools all over the country.

Every one interested in school work, either as teacher or director, knows the increasing difficulty of making the school course, with its natural and necessary limitations of time, cover the ground it is expected to. People in general, no less than educators themselves, are insisting more and more strongly on a single standard for schools, that of the entrance requirements of colleges of high standing, while colleges on their side are raising the standard of proficiency in subjects presented for examination. The schools must keep pace with the colleges, and must besides include in their curricula several subjects not formerly taught, such as the elements of natural science and drawing. Physical culture must also receive a due share of attention.

If courses of systematic reading were marked out, and pursued in the long vacation—always tending to grow longer by reason of the greater length of time which families are spending in the country—much could be done towards relieving the pressure of the school year. History could be read to great advantage by following the scheme pursued by the teacher. Younger children might be directed to read such fascinating books as Kingsley's 'Greek Heroes,' Hawthorne's 'Wonder Book,' or Church's 'Stories from Homer,' and in the following term the teacher might satisfy herself or himself that the reading had been thorough by taking the themes for composition from the book selected. Older pupils could be required to study the two or three short classics and plays of Shakspere set by the colleges as subjects for examination in English. In this way pupils might gain, under judicious direction, an amount of general culture which it is difficult to combine with the severer mental drill of algebra and geometry, Xenophon and Cæsar. Or it might be that a teacher would prefer to have pupils backward in certain subjects bring themselves up to the level of their class by their summer studies.

From two to three hours daily would not be a large amount of time to take from open-air sports. The change from a studious occupation ought properly to give an added zest to active amusements, while the habits of study formed during the winter would be kept up, and the next year's work much more easily accomplished in consequence. G. A.

CLERICAL JESTING.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your editorial on "Clerical Jesting" in No. 1290 seems to me to be correct in a great measure, yet I fear the statement that "nothing is commoner in a church nowadays than the subdued and decorous ripple of laughter" needs some qualification. If you meant to draw the distinction which some of my co-religionists would draw between "*a* church" and "*the* church," I have nothing to say; but certainly in the Episcopal Church, and in liturgical churches generally, a ripple of laughter is the rarest of rare things. Where a church service approximates to a lecture, and where the sermon is regarded as most important, both in the time given to it and the value placed upon it, in contrast to the other parts of the service by a congregation, there the tendency towards the entertainment of the listeners and the "decorous ripple" is undoubtedly greater. There are seasons for all things, and I cannot see why a clergyman may not be a right good fellow in social intercourse, and at the same time leave jesting behind him in his pulpit ministration. W. A. M.

Miami University.

HALF QUOTED AND MISQUOTED.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In the article "English and Americans," recently published in the *Fortnightly Review*, occurs an error in a quotation—an error which is frequently made, and which, to my mind, gives a different force to the passage quoted. The writer holds forth as follows:

"But the Prayer-book offers a most convenient code to fall back upon as a means for the wholesale instruction of children and the lower classes. In England, surely, it is decidedly in the interests of the upper classes and the public weal to be able authoritatively to enjoin upon servants the ordering of themselves 'lowly and reverently' to all their betters, and the necessity of their 'doing their duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call them.'"

One would think that a writer for the *Fortnightly* would either know his catechism better or at least have one on hand. The exact words are: "To do my duty in that state of life *unto which it shall please God to call me.*" The writer did not seem to remember the sentence immediately preceding this, which might quite as fairly or unfairly be used as follows:

"But the Prayer-book offers a most convenient code to fall back upon as a means for the wholesale instruction of children and the upper classes. In England surely it is decidedly in the interests of the lower classes and the public weal to be able authoritatively to enjoin upon the upper classes that they should 'learn and labor truly to get their own living.'"

Respectfully yours, J. H. Dillard.

St. Louis, March 20, 1890.

AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: During a late visit to Richmond, an incident was brought to my attention which may interest your readers as it did me. The field of Seven Pines is seven miles east of the city. The surroundings being somewhat picturesque, and the distance convenient, a railroad station has been established there, and an effort is made to make it a popular resort for pleasure parties. The most interesting object in the vicinity is a National Cemetery containing the remains of 1,350 "Wearers of

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the Blue." The place is a model of neatness, and the keeper, Mr. Barrett, is a true gentleman. After showing our party about the grounds, he told this anecdote:

During the summer the inmates of the Confederate Home at Richmond visited the place, and, as a part of their day of pleasure, wished to have their pictures taken in the cemetery. Mr. Barrett consented if they would sit in front of the flag. This they cheerfully did, and when everything was ready they called for him, saying they wanted one Yankee in the group. The picture, with the scarred and crippled Confederates in the foreground, the Yankee in the back, and the Stars and Stripes over all, is in the office at the cemetery, and was to me a prophecy of the good time when there shall be no North and no South in these "reunited" States. D. P. NICHOLSON.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, March 22, 1890.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In reply to the rather severe censure of your critic, published in this week's *Nation*, will you allow me to quote the following from my last annual report, issued the week before he visited us?

"With regard to the arrangement of the classical department, I wish to anticipate one criticism which may be made when the public is admitted to the Museum. The basis of this arrangement is that which is now universally admitted to be the correct one—the chronological. It will be found, however, that this plan has not been carried out to the letter. For example, objection may be made to the fact that the Porch of the Maidens from the Erechtheion and the selection from the reliefs of the Great Altar at Pergamon are brought into the same room, and this the last room in the classical series, or that the selections from the Monument of Lysikrates are surrounded by works of the Roman period. A number of such chronological errors have been committed, but in no case without especial reason, and in no case, I trust, so as to deceive or confuse the intelligent visitor.

"As regards the first instance quoted above, the reason is simple, and will be readily understood by those who see the building, though the combination may look strangely in the catalogue. This is the only room in the classical department high enough to admit the Erechtheion porch. Being the last room in the section, it should theoretically be devoted to Roman art, but this would have necessitated placing the spirited works of the Hellenistic epoch in the darkest and narrowest portion of the long corridor that connects the two wings, and the inferior works of the Roman period in one of the finest and best-lighted rooms in the building. In these circumstances, and inasmuch as the larger part of the Roman works are Hellenistic in type and feeling, a reversal of the natural order has been considered justifiable, and has therefore been adopted. If it is asked why the building was not constructed so as to make the correct arrangement possible, the reply is, that in the division of space there are other departments requiring consideration as well as the classical, and the satisfaction of all required mutual concessions. This is especially true as regards the situation of the Bust room. In an ideal scheme the room illustrating the art of Pheidias would have followed directly upon those filled with works of the period of transition; but the construction and arrangement of the building as a whole required the introduction of a small room at this point, and as the sculptures of the Parthenon could not be compressed into the space thus afforded, the historical sequence has been interrupted abruptly by the adoption of this as the room of the casts from busts of all epochs of Greek and Roman art, and also from small bronzes. The visitor will thus see at a glance that this has nothing to do with the chronological order of the rooms, and can take up the thread again in passing from it into the Parthenon room."

If it is true that in passing from the Parthenon room to the corridor "we lose track of the chronological sequence and the orderly arrangement almost together," the fault is due to ignorance on my part, not to carelessness; for, in all but the end referred to above, I used the same care in grouping styles and subjects that met Mr. Sturgis's approval in the first rooms. Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD ROBINSON.

BOSTON, March 28, 1890.

Notes.

A VERSATILE writer, Mr. Theodore Child, has prepared a work for the palate, 'Delicate Feasting,' which will be published by Harper & Bros.

A third volume by Jerome K. Jerome, the English humorous writer, 'Stage-Land: Curious Habits and Customs of its Inhabitants,' is announced by Henry Holt & Co.

The Messrs. Longman will issue the only authorized edition of Mr. William O'Brien's new Irish novel, 'When We Were Boys,' together with 'The Seat of Authority in Religion,' by Dr. James Martineau, and 'Old Friends,' by Andrew Lang.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly publish 'The Master of the Magicians,' by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and the Rev. Herbert D. Ward; 'A Waif of the Plains,' by Bret Harte; 'The Mistress of Beech Knoll,' by Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham; and 'Robert Browning: Personalia,' by Edmund Gosse.

'Notes on American Schools and Training Colleges,' by Dr. J. G. Fitch, and 'The Growth of Intellectual Faculty,' lectures to the Teachers' Training Syndicate in Cambridge, England, by Dr. Francis Warner, are in the press of Macmillan & Co.

Thomas Whittaker announces Prebendary Ross's 'Christian Theism,' a popular survey of the evidences and objections.

From Ginn & Co. we are to have Sidney's 'Defence of Poesy,' edited by Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale; 'A History of the Veto Power in the United States,' by Edward Campbell Mason, and 'An Introduction to the Study of Federal Governments,' by Prof. A. B. Hart, being the first two of the projected series of Harvard Historical Monographs.

'A Short History of Mexico,' by the Rev. Arthur H. Noll; 'A Winter Holiday in Summer Lands,' namely, Cuba and Mexico, by a lady; and Lamartine's 'Raphael; or, Pages of the Book of Life at Twenty,' are among the latest announcements of A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, ask subscriptions to a limited edition of the 'Life and Times of Ephraim Cutler,' prepared from his journals and correspondence by Julia P. Cutler, his daughter, and the granddaughter, therefore, of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler. Ephraim Cutler took a leading part in the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1802, and was otherwise an eminent citizen.

B. Westermann & Co., New York, will publish for the United States, in connection with Weidmann, Berlin, 'T. Macci Plauti Fabularum Reliquiæ Ambrosianæ,' edited by Studemund, long favorably known as a Plautus scholar. A Latin prospectus is to be issued shortly reviewing the editor's work, which cannot fail to be welcome to the many Plautus students and college libraries in this country. The price will exceed $20, including the interest our paternal Government takes in the Old Roman, and will be about $17.50 for public and college libraries.

The third volume of Sybel's 'Begründung des Deutschen Reiches durch Wilhelm I.,' which has just appeared (Westermann), is devoted entirely to the history of the Schleswig-Holstein question. The author begins with an account of the old Constitution of Schleswig-Holstein and the dynastic complications originating in the election of the King of Denmark as "Lord of the Duchies" in 1460. Repeated attempts were made by energetic and ambitious monarchs to convert this purely personal union into a territorial union, and to reduce the duchies to Danish provinces. This aggression was resented and resisted by Germany, which defended the independence of Holstein as "deutsches Reichsland," and thus incidentally extended its protection also over Schleswig. Out of these relations grew the German-Danish war, or rather succession of wars, which led to the separation of the duchies from Denmark and their final incorporation into the German Empire. In the minds of most foreigners Schleswig-Holstein does not excite a very lively interest; nevertheless it has played an exceedingly important part in the political evolution and consolidation of Germany. Its history is a snarled skein not easy to untangle, and no reader can help admiring the skill with which Sybel has unravelled and spooled it.

Still another portrait of De Quincey accompanies the fifth volume of Prof. Masson's new edition of his Collected Writings (Macmillan). The contents are very miscellaneous—on Dr. Parr, Coleridge and Opium-Eating, Charles Lamb, Wellesley, and Charlemagne; and as entertaining.

The Progressive Publishing Co., London, sends us a 'Biographical Dictionary of Freethinkers, of All Ages and Nations,' by J. M. Wheeler. It is an odd collection, in which one hardly knows whether to be more surprised at meeting Gautama or Asa Gray, Lincoln or Chaucer. Theodore Parker is included, but Bishop Colenso ignored. The title suffices for Col. Ingersoll and Shakspere, for Darwin and Rousseau, for Fanny Wright and George Eliot and Harriet Martineau. The compiler contemplates a 'History of Free Thought in England.'

Tourists and readers of foreign languages will find a generally trusty convenience in the four little volumes of Ignatius Em. Wessely's 'Practical Pocket Dictionary' (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Each vocabulary in turn gives equivalents in English, French, German, and Italian. The condensation is remarkable, and has been effected without obscurity. The print is all that could be expected as regards size or clearness of impression, and the typographical accuracy is also noticeable. Sometimes the English is a little old-fashioned or unidiomatic, but it is seldom one meets with even so much of a slip as (under *lasciare* in the Italian volume), "It is all *what* one could wish"; or a freak like inserting the adverb (*abjectly*) and omitting the adjective. The set is neatly bound in red cloth, the English volume being somewhat the bulkiest.

Parallel with this last, by the way, is vol. i. of 'Baedeker's Conversation Dictionary in Four Languages, English, French, German, Italian' (New York: B. Westermann), of which the form is larger, with a gain in flatness, but the print is neither larger nor better. The pronunciation is rather less well attended to by Baedeker than by Wessely, who in copiousness is again decidedly superior. For instance, the former not only omits *abase*, which is perhaps seldom likely to be used by the tourist, but *abatement*, whereas Wessely gives "no abatement made! *prix fixes*," etc.—the very thing for shopping. Under *ability*, Baedeker

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gives no phrases, but Wessely, "to the best of one's ability," etc. Baedeker simply has the four synonyms for *railway*, but Wessely gives railway guard and speed. Now one, now the other of these dictionaries may seem to choose the best equivalents. It is fair to say that Baedeker is put forth tentatively and with apology for shortcomings.

We hesitate to rank Mr. David Salmon's 'School Composition' (Longmans) as high in its class as the same author's 'English Grammar.' It deserves, however, the attention of teachers, especially such as are already using the latter work, and its direct, sensible method is to be praised almost without reserve. The notes for teachers at the end of the book are excellent in conception and as practical instructions. In the higher or second part, Mr. Salmon's "personal equation" is too visible, and will confirm pedagogic narrowness in the handling of the English language. He refers to prejudice and to etymology for his authority much oftener than to the best usage, and does not teach the child that usage should rule, and where it must be sought. Nor is his attitude towards neologisms what it ought to be, for it practically denounces growth and enlargement of the vocabulary—a futile proceeding. The section on *shall* and *will* is too summary for our American aberration. Something might be said, too, as to the quality of the selections; and several carelessnesses or liberties with the text may be noticed, as in Cowper's "Pity for Poor Africans" and Wordsworth's "Fidelity." The punctuation of extracts, when metrical, has not been properly looked after.

The Rev. Mr. Fausset of Fettes College, Edinburgh, whose recent edition of Cicero's 'Pro Cluentio' will lead classical students to watch his work with interest, has conceived the idea of presenting, as a nucleus about which the young learner may group his gains of knowledge of Roman literary and political life, a biographical picture of that life at the most interesting period of Roman history. His choice, by its conditions, was fixed upon Cicero; and he found material ready to his hand in Dr. Munk's treatment of that author in his 'Geschichte der römischen Literatur,' which, translated into true and fluent English, with free omissions and a few additions in the form of notes, Mr. Fausset has published under the title of 'A Student's Biography' (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.). The view taken of Cicero's character is that to which it seems probable that the world will easily return when it has had time to recover from the spell of Mommsen's genius. The book may be confidently commended, but to one detail serious exception must be taken: the frontispiece, an exquisite reproduction of a photograph of the so-called Cicero bust in the Uffizi, probably represents Corbulo (see Bernouilli, 'Römische Ikonographie,' i., 275), and at any rate does not represent Cicero.

The revision of Boise's 'First Lessons in Greek' (Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.) gives us substantially the old work. Little is changed in the presentation of the subject, and less, of importance, in other ways. The character of the old edition, indeed, precluded much change by the new editor. The whole seventy-one lessons do not give a single instance of connected discourse to be translated from Greek into English or vice versa. There is a certain mechanical method about the book that some teachers think a necessity. The new editor still keeps such words as λεώς, ἤπειρος, and γάλα in the early lessons, although the student will seldom use them, and not at all for some time after his first year's work. The use of marks of quantity is carried to an unnecessary extent, and has caused indistinct accent marks over them to appear in many cases.

Prof. W. G. Frost's 'Greek Primer' (Boston: Allyn & Bacon) marks a decided advance towards a rational treatment of Greek for beginners. The author has dared to compose some easy Greek in connected discourse in the ninth lesson, has inserted an epitaph in the seventeenth, and an ode of Anacreon in the twenty-seventh; and un-Attic words are sometimes employed. This will never do—for the "machine." The method is inductive, but not to illustrate the conceivable possibilities of induction. Engravings of interesting objects are used. In general, the book indicates some respect for a pupil's reason, and some recognition of the fact that first steps in Greek may safely be made similar to those in use for modern languages. A plunge into Attic Greek, merely because it is Attic and Greek, has no pedagogical sense in it, any more than the insane practice Comenius overthrew by writing notes to classic texts in German. It may be questioned whether the presentation of the verb could not be more effectively made by a more gradual development of it, and whether metres could not safely be omitted from a primer. Both this and Boise's 'Lessons' are beautifully got up.

One of the evils of allowing the "libraries" of fiction to be entered as periodicals, and hence to take advantage of the cent-a-pound rate for second-class matter, is that not only adults are cheaply supplied with trash, but our youth with the most deleterious literature, sufficiently indicated by such titles as 'The Mysterious Marauder, or the Boy Burglar's Long Trail,' 'Gold-Trigger the Sport, or the Girl Avenger,' etc. An effort is making to reduce these pseudo-periodicals—the very regularity of whose appearance is the most alarming feature of them, and finds a premium in the present law—from second-class to third-class (eight cents a pound), where honest books are found. A bill is now pending in the House of Representatives (No. 7558), and it is desired that letters should be freely sent to members of the Senate and House Post-office Committees urging the passage of the measure. The chairmen are (Senate) Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin, (House) H. H. Bingham of Pennsylvania. To write to the district's Representative is also an efficient mode.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration of New York State, for the year 1889, is largely taken up with the details of the controversy with the representatives of the general Government over the return of immigrants. We fear that this controversy is really between two groups of politicians, and that the interests of the public and of the immigrants are not the controlling considerations. The result is likely to be the disuse of Castle Garden as a receiving station, and the establishment, at much expense to the United States, of another post. This should eventually relieve the State of New York of a considerable burden. There seem to be good reasons why the matter should be controlled by the general Government. The number of alien passengers arriving at this port during 1889 was about 350,000, a decrease of about 70,000 from the previous year.

The wills of William Penn and his kinsmen, beginning with that of William Penne of Myntie, in the County of Gloucester, Yeoman, proved April 21, 1592, are the leading feature of Mr. H. F. Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings in England" in the April number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. These are succeeded by addenda to what has been already published concerning the Washington pedigree. The fifth volume of the Memorial Biographies of deceased members of the Historic Genealogical Society is reported to be in preparation.

Nature for February 27 presents a uniform system of transliteration from the Russian, which has been accepted and will be employed by many of the foremost English and American scientists and librarians, including the publications of the Royal Society, the Zoölogical and Geological Records, the Annals of Botany, etc.

The most important of the four papers on African explorations in the March Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society is Mr. D. J. Rankin's on the Zambesi Delta. After showing the unsuitableness of Quillimane as the port for the river commerce, two transshipments and a land carriage being required, he proceeds to describe in detail the various mouths of the river, having especial reference to the Chinde. This, the northernmost mouth, is apparently the natural way of communication with the interior, both on account of the greater depth of water and the superior healthfulness of the surrounding country. He gives a graphic description of a storm and a night canoe-ride on the Zambesi, an exploit attended with great danger on account of the hippopotami. Mr. F. C. Selous contributes a map of his recent journey in Mashona Land, accompanied by geographical notes of present interest as bearing upon the claims of Portugal to this country. Mr. A. Sharpe describes the country between the Shiré and a branch of the Zambesi, and Mr. J. R. W. Pigott gives an account of an exploration of the upper Tana River, made for the British East Africa Company, which is chiefly noteworthy as testifying to the rapid depopulation of this part of Africa through the constant inter-tribal wars. The German expedition of Dr. Peters appears to have followed pretty closely the route taken by Mr. Pigott. An interesting account, with diagram and pictures, of the new volcanic Falcon Island in the Tonga Group, is given by Mr. J. J. Lister of H. M. S. *Egeria*, as well as a translation of the last letters from the Russian expedition to Central Asia.

Within a few months has been discovered the Spanish original of the 'Epistola Christophori Colom cui etas nostra multum debet.' It is a two-leaved small folio, and is clearly the edition from which was copied the quarto reprint now in the Ambrosian Library in Milan. This is inferred from certain orthographic changes (*magestat* to *magestad*, *venit* to *venid*, *qualls* to *quales*, *temporals* to *temporales*) made in the Ambrosian edition, as well as from the un-Spanish typography of the latter. The newfound letter is now in Mr. Quaritch's possession, and he supposes it to have been struck off at Barcelona in April, 1493, during Columbus's visit to the court.

Sun and Shade is issued by the Photo-Gravure Co. from their new quarters at No. 137 West Twenty-third Street, New York. The February number has two conspicuously fine plates from nature, a leafless woody scene by a brookside, and a winter effect of snow-covered elms.

News has been received of the death of the Danish artist Carl Bloch. Born May 23, 1834, Bloch passed almost the whole of his life in Copenhagen, being at the time of his death professor at the Art Academy of that city. For many years his works were the centre of interest at the local exhibitions, and this popularity is to be attributed not merely to their great excellence, but also to the distinctive nationality of the artist. Bloch excelled in historical and religious subjects, the most con-

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spicuous examples of the former being "Christian II. in Prison" (1871) and "Prince Christian at the Death-bed of Chancellor Kaas" (1880); of the latter, the series of pictures illustrating the life of Christ, executed between 1866 and 1880. Bloch was also very happy in genre painting, the subjects being taken from Danish and Italian life.

Our readers will have noticed last week a confusion of names in the note on Mr. H. S. Codman's bibliography of landscape-gardening.

— The April *Harper's* is an excellent stock-number. The principal paper, entitled "A Suit of Clothes," being the ninth of the Great American Industries series, is full and exhaustive, and, like the others that have preceded it, is a marvel of compact detailed statement of a large mass of facts. Similar to it is the paper upon the New York Maritime Exchange, which need not be further described. A third article, even more encyclopædic in character, is upon American Literary Comedians, in which some hundreds of writers, since the dawn of letters upon this continent, are mentioned and properly classified to the bewilderment of the mind. The richness of American humor in the multitude of its servants could receive no better illustration, nor the briefness of their literary fame be more forcibly brought home, than in these catalogues of the purveyors of laughter, which read like voting lists. Dr. Thomas Young, whose scientific labors deserved more popular fame than has ever been his portion, is the subject of a thorough monograph, in which his personal character is not forgotten and the list of his talents and of their increase in his stewardship is long drawn out, but not unduly. The inventor of the undulatory theory of light and the deciphering of hieroglyphics found many provinces of learning and knowledge between those two extremes, and it is a pleasure to notice that foreign nations have been more appreciative of him than his own people. Gen. Merritt writes a spirited and educating article upon recent Indian wars, taking pains to bring out the peculiar conditions and the terrible incidents of such fighting in the uninhabited country, while he does justice to the remarkable qualities of the Indians as evinced in their retreats. The leading paper is Mr. Lang's comment upon the "Merchant of Venice," which deals more instructively with Mr. Abbey's accompanying drawings than with Shakspere, and in respect to them we can cordially subscribe to the prognostication that tastes are likely to differ; not so far as they are drawings, be it remarked, but so far as they imagine *Shylock*, *Portia*, *Antonio*, and the rest.

—The April *Scribner's* has its usual variety of travel, fiction, and solid serial papers. The Electric Railway is fully described, and the extraordinary rapidity and variety of invention in developing it are brought out with so little remark as to furnish a striking example of the marvellous progress of our time in its special direction. The series upon the Rights of the Citizen is opened by Mr. F. W. Whitridge with an orderly account of the rights of the householder, with particular attention to the rights of the citizen of this city. The limitations upon his liberty in the construction of his house are enumerated, and the obligation of the various departments to secure proper conditions about the house and in the street is defined. At the end the paper becomes practically a criticism of the working of municipal government in regard to the safety of life and property and the sanitary welfare of the community. The author takes a sanguine view of the future, and points out that the conveniences which are now least certainly obtained under city rule are those which not long ago were everywhere regarded as refinements of civilization. The gossipy paper upon Charles Lamb, devoted to his personal characteristics and biography as read in his charming letters, is concluded, and it is aided by some interesting illustrations of places associated with the gentle humorist of many failings. Miss Jewett's story is, as usual, the most notable contribution to fiction. The discussions in the "Point of View" continue to be remarkably weak in critical value: the opening passage upon Mr. Pater, in particular, is eccentric and individual in matter, and exhibits a narrowness of view unusual in our better anonymous criticism. Such criticism, however sincere, is to be regretted.

—A remainder from last year upon our shelves is the latest volume of the Archives of Maryland as printed by the State under the admirable editorship of Mr. Wm. Hand Browne. It embodies the proceedings and acts of the General Assembly from October, 1678, to November, 1683. The original records for this period are a good deal mutilated in parts, and frequent gaps occur. The general tenor of colonial affairs was peaceful, but the Indians were still a source of concern, and bounties had to be offered for the killing of wolves and loose stallions. Capt. John Goode of the Lower House was very obnoxious to the Upper, of which he expressed his contempt in coarse and vulgar idiom; but they in vain urged his unseating pending trial. Dr. Edward Husbands, on the other hand, the Assembly would fain, in 1678, have put an end to on suspicion of his having attempted to poison the entire body, with the Governor thrown in, but took away his practice "as a Phisitian or Chirurgeon," and, "for the Crime of Threatning menaceing & Cursеing this Assembly," ordered him twenty lashes on the bare back at the hands of the common hangman. This case served as a "good President" in 1683, when Jacob Young was impeached for (among other things) taking an unpopular view of the peaceable disposition of the "Susquehanoughs." The evidence was insufficient to convict, but it was made convenient for him to leave the colony. The sheriff's fees greatly exceeded his estate, amounting to 13,640 pounds of tobacco. The use of this article, by the way, as currency is well illustrated by the phrase in which the Upper House complains of "haveing Spent soe much time and Tobacco." There are numerous naturalization petitions, and a recurring petition for the relief of Jacob Leslier or Leister, merchant of New York, who, we think, must be the patriot Leisler—but this identification is missed in the index. Several acts assessing the public charges contain long lists of inhabitants. There is an act for keeping holy the Lord's day, which, contrary to Puritan usage, "is hereby Judged and deemed to be and begin according to primitive and Christian vsage from twelve of the Clock on Saturday night to twelve of the Clock att night ensueing." "The bodily Exercise or occupacõn of fishing" on Sunday was especially aimed at in this act of 1678. An act to regulate the militia provided for "pressemasters" to make forced levies on goods and commodities to meet the cost of war, and also for prizes in Indian wars, with this remarkable engagement, "That the free Booty Prize Pillage and Plunder *or any Indian* seized or Taken Prisoner shall by the Comander be *equally distributed & divided* amongst the Soldiers," etc. The economic acts are fairly numerous. Some were to encourage the woollen and flax industries; some to prevent the fraudulent packing of tobacco by the putting of "Rotten frost-bitten, Ground Leaves, or Seconds or worse Trash in the Middle or any part of the hogshead"; some to forbid the exportation of wool, old iron, leather, and raw hides—these last "for the encouragement of Tanners and shoemakers." As is known to the experience of the present day in the practical working of protection, "the Advantage and abuse made thereof by the Insolency of the Tanners of this Province," raised an outcry against the act.

— Slavery makes but little show in this volume. Negroes and slaves are exempted, along with "preists deligates Majestrates & Constables," from military training and service. Another act confirms the slavery of existing or imported bondmen, and seeks to prevent intermarriage by a fine of 10,000 pounds of tobacco, by master or mistress permitting, or minister performing, the ceremony. Yet a premium on a white woman's uniting herself with a black slave was contained in that part of the owner's penalty which manumitted her and her offspring. In an act forbidding the sale of negroes or other slaves by administrators for the payment of debts, we have the baldest expression of the condition of chattels personal:

"That all Negroes & other Slaues after the Transmitting of the estate to the County Court as aforesaid shall bee appraised to the Gaurdians or Trustees & bee preserved by them & bee Imployed to the said Gaurdians or Trustees vse & benefitt, & the Like number of Slaues & of Like ability of body Retourned to the said orphans out of theire Increase, (if any bee) att theire full age by this Law Limited, & if any of the said Slaues bee growne aged or otherwise Impotent or bee Lamed, & that the Increase will not make the originall Stocke good as to number & ability of body that then they shall againe bee Appraised," etc.

— The Superintendent of the Eleventh Census issues a preliminary report, descriptive principally of the manner in which he proposes to execute his duties. It is big with promise, but as the reputation of this officer rests upon his success in manufacturing statistics for political purposes and in editing a rabidly protectionist campaign newspaper, we cannot feel assured that this promise will be satisfactorily realized. It was not very encouraging that he should begin his labors with an appeal to the farmers of the country to keep books showing the products of their farms, for the purpose of facilitating his operations. Doubtless it would be a good thing if farmers kept systematic accounts; but to suppose that some ten or twelve millions of most conservative people would revolutionize their business habits in response to a request from this quarter, is almost a sign of a lack of common sense. Certainly no competent statistician would seriously make such a request as this, and we venture to suggest that a table showing the number of farmers that have complied with it would not be the least interesting of those that are to be published. The Superintendent insists with great force that if the publication of the returns of the census is not to be most injuriously delayed, it must be taken out of the hands of the Government Printing-office. This would result in a vast saving not only of time but of money; and when we consider that a single new requirement of the census law will involve the publication of eight quarto volumes of a thousand pages each, it seems indispensable. It is gratifying to learn that the services of Dr. John S. Billings and of Mr. Frederick H. Wines have been secured in their respective departments. In a number of respects improvement upon the methods and results of the Tenth Census is promised, and such improvement is eminently desirable.

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—M. Jules Simon announces, in the *Temps* of March 2, that he has quitted the *Matin*, and that henceforth he will print from day to day a "Little Journal" of his own. The separation is not due, he says, to any unkind feeling on either side, but to an intense desire on his part for absolute independence. One who knows none of the secrets of the *Matin* office might well think that its writers have very wide liberty as it is. It is a journal which professes no political creed, and takes no side in politics. From day to day it publishes leading articles, each duly announced the day before, by writers who sound the whole gamut of political opinion from Divine Right to radicalism. Among these writers the chief have been MM. John Lemoinne, J. Cornély, J. Simon, Emmanuel Arène, Jules Delafosse, and Ranc. From this happy family M. Jules Simon has withdrawn, and he sets up his independent journal, not as a separate venture, but in the columns of the *Temps*. He occupies daily a certain space, more or less, in which he gives free expression to his opinions on many subjects under the heading "Mon Petit Journal." The *Temps*, he says, gives to him as an old journalistic hand a place without responsibility incurred on either side, just as workmen might give free bench-room in a shop to a veteran who liked to be among them and busy. M. Jules Simon's articles so far have touched a number of very diverse subjects—political, biographical, and social—and it may be that this width of range has been one of the attractions that have drawn him away from the *Matin*, where his work was for the most part political. He treats his present subjects with varying degrees of minuteness and care, but always in an interesting way.

A METHODIST EDUCATOR.

Wilbur Fisk. By George Prentice, D.D., Professor in Wesleyan University. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1890.

THERE is a sharp contrast between this book and its forerunner, 'Jonathan Edwards,' the first volume of a series of "American Religious Leaders." It suggests the query whether it would not have been better to find for each subject a sympathetic biographer of some other sect. Dr. Allen's 'Edwards' kept his sectarian opinions so completely in abeyance that they did not ruffle the surface of the book, while Dr. Prentice's stir up the sand from the bottom at almost every page. He never tires of celebrating the growth of Methodism and the expansion of its educational system. Within certain limits, such a course was perfectly legitimate, especially with reference to the educational expansion; but it is very greatly overdone. The tone is that of an anniversary glorification. In general the book is not well written. The syntax is often faulty, so that something else is said than what is meant. The style smacks of the local editorial more than of scholar's work. It is needlessly polemical. In the third chapter there is a violent and protracted assault upon Matthew Arnold for certain ill-advised observations on American Methodism. It is lugged in, and the chapter reads like a belated article for the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, stuck here to give the volume more pretentious bulk. It is evident that Dr. Prentice did not find his subject a prolific one. He would have been much happier writing a life of Dr. Whedon, to whose theological statements he continually recurs with an enthusiasm to which his praise of Dr. Fisk does not attain. If he had set out to write down the latter, the effect could not have been much more damaging. An impression of intellectual and personal thinness is not to be escaped. The deathbed scenery of the concluding chapter is long drawn out, as if Dr. Prentice had aimed to write a narrative which might some time make an edifying tract.

Chapter iii. concludes with such a generous endorsement of Dr. A. V. G. Allen's 'Continuity of Christian Thought' as "incomparably the best exposition of that theology of the early Eastern Church" in which Dr. Prentice seeks the goal of Wesley and Whedon, that we are haunted by a grave suspicion that the object of the series is to exalt that theology at the expense of the Western type. In his 'Idea of God,' Mr. John Fiske, who is to have a volume in the series, was greatly taken with Dr. Allen's book. He would probably not find it difficult to hitch the pantheistic theology of Parker to that of Origen and Clement. That all the subjects of the series can be construed in this way is hardly possible. Perhaps before it is concluded we may have a theologian, as subject or biographer, who finds the Eastern theology which is germinal in the Fourth Gospel as little satisfactory as the Western theology which is germinal in the Pauline Epistles, and the doctrine of the synoptic Gospels the simplest and the best of all.

It may be that the brevity of Dr. Fisk's life accounts partly for the lack of weight and substance which it would seem that every one must feel in Dr. Prentice's biography. He was born in 1792 and died in 1839. He had but three years' schooling before he was sixteen. His striking out for a college education at a time when such education was generally considered among Methodists injurious to Christian character, and especially to the preacher's fitness for his work, implied no early break with the tradition, for his first idea was to study law. His college course began at the University of Vermont, where it was interrupted by the war of 1812, and continued at Brown University, and was not in any way remarkable. Signs of consumption were already evident and increased at Baltimore, where he went as private tutor. Returning to his friends in Vermont, he found a revival in full swing, and "before he had any chance to confess his back-slidings he recovered the favor of God," and resolved to enter the ministry; whether as Congregationalist Episcopalian, or Methodist, he was at first undecided. He finally joined the Methodist Conference in 1818.

His ministry was of but three years' duration, one in Vermont and two in Charlestown, Mass., where his health again broke down under the weight of his constitutional tendency, aggravated by ascetic foolishness and overwork. Whether the raptures of his piety were related to his physical condition as cause or effect is an interesting question. At the Wellfleet camp-meeting his attainment of "a clean heart," or "perfection," was accompanied by great physical prostration; but such "bodily exercises" were common to the weak and strong. His marriage was unhappy; entirely, we are assured, through the wife's fault. Dr. Prentice makes much of the kindness of her husband's friends and the Wesleyan University Faculty to her after his death. His own treatment of her is a sad exception to the rule. He pursues her with relentless pertinacity, and, by leaving everything vague, is more damaging to her reputation than if he had been more explicit; for it does not appear that anything worse could be charged upon her than a lachrymose and fretful disposition. As compared with Wesley's termagant, she must have been a model wife.

"When Wilbur Fisk was invited to become principal of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. [in 1826], his pious mother urged him, for the sake of his own soul, not to accept the new work." She appealed to his own experience in such matters. Had he not declined in his interest in religious truth and spirituality of life while he was a student in Peacham Academy, and continued in a back-slidden condition during all his successive connections with the University of Vermont and Brown University? This was a characteristic note, and Dr. Prentice brings together a good many facts to show how little religious were the colleges in the fore-part of the century. To argue from the Unitarianism of Harvard "how powerful were the influences of unbelief" may seem a little strange to some who know the spiritual quality of Channing, and equally the assertion—Dr. Fisk's—that the Unitarian theory of religion was that it consists "chiefly in external performances." Not only the irreligion of the colleges scared the Methodists, but also their Calvinism. It was the distinction and glory of Wilbur Fisk's short life to stem the tide of this feeling against education and turn it quite the other way.

Wilbraham Academy was the first Methodist academy in New England. There are now seven of like character, with 1,715 students, and property valued at $1,000,000. "But one school has a debt of $12,500," says Dr. Prentice; the halting grammar meaning that only one has any debt, and that one a debt of $12,500. Wilbur Fisk was only two years at Wilbraham. It was the day of small things, but not on that account to be despised. Probably it took much more force and genius to make a beginning in the teeth of various opposition, and with financial resources that seem ridiculously small, than it does to carry on the booming enterprises of the present time. Mr. Fisk's salary was that of an itinerant preacher, the student's board was $1.25 a week, and the principal never intrusted the office of corporal punishment to another's hands. He was never false to his idea that education and religion can be joined together. At Wilbraham, and later at Middletown, Conn., he was not more interested in the intellectual than in the spiritual welfare of the youth under his charge; and a revival of religion was his measure of the success attending his endeavors. When the first Methodist college in the country was established, it was largely in response to his appeals, and it was only natural that he should be made its president. His wisdom was never better shown than in his refusal to subject the instructors of the college to a sectarian test. It may be said he made a virtue of necessity, for, otherwise, he must have taken them all from three Methodist academies. His connection with the Wesleyan University began in 1828 and continued for ten years, ending only with his life.

Dr. Fisk had great influence in the Methodist Conference. He used it for the establishment of an Indian mission. He also used it to allay the fierceness of the anti-Masonic rage. So we are told, but with infinite vagueness as to the character of his mediation. In temperance matters, also, he took a vigorous and leading part. "In the main," says Dr. Prentice, "the causes which enlisted Dr. Fisk's interest, in Church and State, are causes which have made signal advances in the world since his death." The grand exception was the anti-slavery cause. Wilbur Fisk's opposition to this has been for fifty years the best assurance of his fame. Dr. Prentice devotes a chapter to his relation to the anti-slavery movement. It is a damaging apology. What it amounts to is, that Dr. Fisk was not a pro-slavery opponent

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of the abolitionists, but a colonizationist, who preferred the indefinite continuance of slavery to any disturbance of the peace and unity of the Methodist Church, and who contended for the good and regular standing of slaveholders in that Church on Scriptural and moral grounds. It must be confessed that Dr. Prentice does not disguise the force of the "Appeal" made by the Rev. George Storrs and others to the New England Methodists. Nor does he disguise the feeble casuistry of the "Counter Appeal," which, though signed by many, was unmistakably the work of Dr. Fisk. In general the strength of Garrison's Scriptural argument was in its appeal to what was highest in Old Testament and New. It was often wasted upon those to whom every part of the Bible was of equal weight—an incident of the history as authoritative as the voice of Jesus or the prophets. But it was Dr. Fisk's contention that the continuance of slavery was justified and anti-slavery agitation was condemned by the Golden Rule, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." We agree with Dr. Prentice that "One may fairly doubt the feasibility of the plan of action in reference to slavery proposed by Dr. Fisk and his associates," seeing that it was to destroy slavery through the softening influence of Christian love in the slaveholders' hearts while they were being steadily assured that slaveholding was not denied to Christian men. It baffles the imagination to conceive of the remoteness of the end attained by means so contradictory as these. Dr. Fisk's anti-slavery position was of a kind that the slaveholders would have had indefinitely extended. The more of it the better for their trade.

Dr. Prentice devotes two chapters of his book to theological matters. It is evident from these that Dr. Fisk was a theological disputant of no mean abilities. His defence of the Arminian doctrine against Calvinism was marked by rigorous common sense. It is made more probable that he was, at least relatively, sound in his opinions by the tendency of Congregationalism in America, and Presbyterianism, first in Scotland and now in America, to abandon the positions he assailed. But his educational work is his best title to the admiration of his sect and the community at large.

A WRETCHED REFERENCE-BOOK.

Fact, Fancy, and Fable: A New Handbook for ready reference on subjects commonly omitted from cyclopædias. Compiled by Henry Frederic Reddall. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1889.

MR. REDDALL'S book, while it includes some matter not found in other compilations, as a rule follows them, even in their errors, and displays an inexplicable want of enterprise in the compiler in trying collateral sources of information. It contains only half as much matter as Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook,' while, owing to the inclusion of several hundred abbreviations which may be found in the appendix to any "unabridged" dictionary, and of an equal number of real and alleged pseudonyms—mostly of obscure writers in still more obscure journals—as well as by the omission of the names of buildings, streets, works of art, etc., the treatment of which distinguishes Wheeler's 'Familiar Allusions,' the average interest of its pages is inferior to that of either of the works named.

We think pseudonyms, stage-names, etc., should be excluded from a work of this kind, both because those who need to know about them are provided with works which treat them more fully and carefully than is here possible, and because they occupy valuable space. But even if this is not the correct view, Mr. Reddall's treatment of this class of entries is little short of ridiculous. Not only does he swell his list by giving, as a pseudonym, the maiden name of all married women known in literature, but he gives many a name of no value to any one but the owner, if, indeed, to him. The most pedantic cataloguer can hardly care to know that "Broadaxe" was the pseudonym of Martin Knapp in the Rockland County *Press*. Besides these superfluities, Mr. Reddall is guilty of many inconsistencies and errors. On page 92 he gives "Brooke (pseud.), Miss E. Nesbit in *Good Words*," and on page 188, "E. Nesbit. The pen-name of Mrs. Edith Bland." Under "Langel" we read: "Pseud. The Comte de Paris, who furnished a series of papers on the United States to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, 1865." The work of Mr. Auguste Laugel is too familiar to readers of the *Nation* for an explanation of this to be necessary. "Competition Waller" (Wallah) is here said to be a pseudonym of G. O. Trevelyan, "b. 1831." For 1831 read 1838. "Iron Tooth" Mr. Reddall identifies with "Frederick II., elector of Brandenburg, 1657–1713." Frederick II. was called "The Iron," but died in 1471, the dates given belonging to King Frederick I. of Prussia. Malakoff is given as a pseudonym of Dr. Johnson—an odd anachronism even for Mr. Reddall.

What may be termed general errors are found on every page, except where the compiler wastes two or three pages at once ("Junius" absorbs eight) on topics so threadbare as Caspar Hauser, Junius, and the Iron Mask. "December 6, 1745," we are told, was "the day on which the news arrived in England that the Pretender had landed." He landed in July, 1745, and at the date given was in the heart of England. The overthrow of the Directory in France by Bonaparte, Mr. Reddall thinks, was a "popular uprising." "During the Irish rebellion," he says, "a man was run over by a passenger *train*." We are in doubt as to whether the compiler supposed that the Irish "car" implied a train, or whether he thought railways existed in that country in 1798. Corn, it seems, "in England means wheat," so that the repeal of the Corn Laws benefited the consumers of only one kind of grain!

The compiler has not only not taken the trouble to revise his extracts, but not even to compare them. On p. 264 we read: "Hotel Disease—A disease which broke out among the guests of the National Hotel, in Washington, in 1856"; but on p. 370: "National Hotel Poisoning—A mysterious disease which affected the guests of the National Hotel, Washington, in January and March, 1857"—the true date, as is shown by the commentary. *Feuilleton* (p. 206) is "a small leaf; a *supplement* to a newspaper, a pamphlet," but on page 305 it is more correctly (though still incompletely) defined as "that part of the paper . . . devoted to current literature and musical and dramatic criticism." On page 447 we are told that the Baltic provinces are called the Russian Ireland "because they were for many years the scene of agrarian agitation and disaffection," a gross misstatement, as appears from a paragraph on p. 55, where, under "Baltic Question," we read: "A controversy of long standing between the Baltic Provinces and the Russian Government concerning the rights and privileges confirmed to their inhabitants by Alexander II., February, 1856," the chief grievance being the enforced "russification" in respect to religion and language.

James II. (page 483) did not abdicate, in 1688 or afterwards. Cicero (page 201) was not named Father of his Country *by* the Senate, nor was "Veni, vidi, vici" (page 512), Cæsar's "despatch to the Senate, announcing his conquest of Britain," but his message to a friend, to announce his victory over Pharnaces. Bismarck did not become Chancellor in 1862 (page 299); the office was not created till after the establishment of the Empire. "La Vendée" was not the name of a party (page 315), but of a province. Mr. Reddall has not heard of the death of the Count of Chambord, and so styles him (page 319) "the present representative of the Legitimists." But of all Mr. Reddall's aberrations in European history, perhaps the oddest is his supposition that the phrase "Man on Horseback," which goes back to 1789, was coined in honor of Boulanger, "so called from the fact that he is seldom seen in public except mounted on his favorite black charger."

There is one particular in which Mr. Reddall's book, in so far as it carries out the promise of the preface, has a decided advantage over its predecessors, viz., in the inclusion of American catch-words, political and other—a department which generally receives but small attention. Unfortunately, the compiler's ignorance is here even more obvious than elsewhere. Few indeed are the American topics on which he does not make a more or less serious blunder. He begins with Albany Regency, which, he says, was "a term given to the cliques *both Whig* and Democratic," etc. The American party "swept the country like a tornado, carrying nearly every State." It never elected officers in more than eight States. The Liberty party is said to have "contained such men as W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lewis Tappan," etc. Of "Machine" we are told: "A coterie of politicians, or *an entire party*, receives this name when the wishes of individual members succumb to the crack of the party whip." This is worse than inadequate, it is false. "Upon the axiom, 'To the victors belong the spoils,'" says Mr. Reddall, "the Government of the United States had *always* been conducted until the appearance of the 'Civil-Service Reform' agitation." But the list of errors is endless, and we have not touched upon the omissions.

It may seem that we have given more space to this book than it deserves, but it is to be remembered that such works, though sometimes not inaptly termed repositories of useless knowledge, are widely used, and that, unless the contrary is clearly and even sharply shown, the one latest in date is, naturally enough, taken to be better than its predecessors as regards accuracy, completeness, and the discretion with which the topics treated are chosen.

Studies in Literature and Style. By Theodore W. Hunt, Ph.D. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1890.

WE have had occasion previously to remark upon Prof. Hunt's excellent writings in the department of school Rhetoric, in which he deals with advanced subjects with unusual breadth of view and freedom from the stiff pedagogy which generally monopolizes the manuals of instruction in style. The present volume is a continuation of his former studies, and is characterized by similar system in statement and absence of technicality. He classifies style as intellectual, literary, impassioned, poetical, etc., analyzes each division, and gives illustrations usually from standard authors. He winds up with a criticism of Arnold's and Emerson's style which, while without brilliancy or novelty, is both clear and just. The fact that he has the courage to name the defects in

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both is significant, and in so doing he affords an example of that independence which he advocates at the end.

We observe with surprise some strange statements, as, for example, that Shelley wrote no prose—the fact being that Shelley is as good an instance as could be selected of the noble style which belongs to the poet. Shelley's "Defence of Poetry," to say nothing of other minor papers and the translations, reaches the dignity of a classic. The author also fails in discrimination occasionally, especially in speaking of American critics. James T. Fields, for example, is not to be regarded as a writer of literary rank, nor Whipple to be coupled with Lowell. This lack of perspective is the principal defect of an otherwise excellent treatise.

Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America, 1773-1783. Vol. III. London: B. F. Stevens.

THE third volume of Stevens's Facsimiles comes with praiseworthy promptness. The documents now given belong to the same series with those which made up the greater part of the first and second volumes, being the correspondence of the spies employed by the English Government in Paris, and some intercepted letters for the year 1777. We see still more plainly than before under what disadvantages Franklin and Deane did their work in Paris. Dr. Bancroft, their trusted secretary, was a spy, in constant correspondence with the half-trusted Paul Wentworth. Arthur Lee, as has long been known, was so conceited and suspicious as never to work heartily with his colleagues. He had arranged in his own mind, and communicated to his brother in the American Congress, a plan for the reorganization of the diplomatic service. Dr. Franklin was to be sent to Vienna, as the first place and the most respectable and quiet. Indeed, Franklin's quietness, which was not the least of his eminent diplomatic gifts, was a great annoyance to the hot-headed Lee, as it was at a later period to the equally hot-headed but far more sensible John Adams. Silas Deane was to go to Holland and Alderman Lee to Prussia, as the commercial appointments. Edmund Jennings was assigned to Madrid. "France remains," says the self-sufficient Arthur Lee, "the centre of political activity, where, therefore, I should choose to be employed"—a modest request in the Commissioner who was certainly the least acceptable of the three at the Court which it was the especial wish of Congress to conciliate (269).

The atmosphere of treachery in which all these people moved is disgusting. Yet it is curious to observe how men may delude themselves about their moral position. Wentworth, while stealing seals and visiting-cards from the tables of his acquaintance in order to facilitate the violation of their correspondence in the mails, speaks of himself to his employer as "a man who aims at honor and reputation" (321). Even Captain Jo. Hynson, who turns despatches intrusted to him over to the enemy, heartily despises the character of a spy (316).

Mr. Stevens promises ten volumes a year. We look forward to them with interest. No attempt on this scale has ever before been made to give historical scholars the material they need, in the most trustworthy form. We hope that this undertaking will be but the first of a line. There are several collections of correspondence in the world to which this method might well be applied. Perhaps the continual questions as to what Washington actually did write can be satisfactorily settled only by publishing his correspondence in facsimile. A process which excludes all possibility of tampering or editing (except by notes) is indeed a boon to the scholar.

In Thought-Land and in Dream-Land. By Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1890.

THIS interesting collection of very short sketches by an Irishwoman has unusual individuality, and although most of the stories will best serve for children, older readers will enjoy the bright fancy, the sharp landscape drawing, the touch of pathos, and here and there a remarkable mere prettiness hard to describe. The sketches are so brief, rapid, and full as to remind us rather of the best French models in this sort of writing than of anything English; and, trifles though they seem, they often bear a world of meaning in their suggestiveness or the implied moral. Many are plainly from the life, and in these a certain tenderness is discernible. The author's sympathies are most excited by the life of children, or else by the poor, narrow lives of servants and street-characters. The range is through England, Scotland, and Germany, and also Ireland, of course, where the author seems at home. A little essay on the differences in the use of small words and phrases in England and Ireland shows how thoroughly the English misunderstand their neighbors, as a more ambitious article might fail to do. There are bits of poetry here and there, one of which is so fresh that we copy it. The title is "Love-making in Paddy-Land":

I. UNDER KITTY'S WINDOW.

"Ah, then; who is that there talkin'?"
"Sure, it's only me, ye know.
I was thinkin' we'd go walkin'——"
"Wor ye raly *thinkin'* so?"
"Och, ye need'n' be so cruel,
An' me thrudged this siven mile——"
"Is it cruel, Michael, jewel,
Sure I'm dressin' all the while!"

II. BEFORE MICHAEL'S COTTAGE.

"There, now, that's me cottage, Kitty."
"Is it, Mike?"
"Yis; an' isn't it pretty?"
"Hm!—lonesome like."
"Lonesome!" (Now's y'r minute! Michael, strike!)
"Sure, if *you* wor in it——"
"Arrah, Mike!"

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611 Hints and Points to Sportsmen. Compiled by Seneca. *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co.

THIS is a most excellent series of short apothegms on questions of moment to sportsmen, and indeed to most others who are much in the open air and observant of the different aspects and products of Nature. As the title indicates, there are 611 of these, but their subdivisions and amplifications make up a book of 250 pages, useful alike to those who shoot, angle, camp, trap, go yachting or naturalizing. Half-a-dozen pages are devoted to "Health Hints and Remedies," and, in fact, there is scarcely anything connected with life in the woods or on the waters on which useful information is not conveyed. A few of the subdivisions of the book are "Guns and Shooting," "The Rifle," "Game Hunting and Trapping"—the advice on wing shooting being most excellent—"Fish and Fishing," "Camping and Outing," etc. No such good handbook on field sports has lately appeared; the compiler having made his selections with capital judgment and a knowledge of just what was needed.

Selected Poems of Matthew Prior. With an Introduction and Notes by Austin Dobson. [The Parchment Library.] Scribner & Welford.

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON, besides as usual giving pleasure by what he writes, has done a great service in making the really delightful poems of Prior accessible to all classes of readers; for the complete editions of Prior's works contain, as is the case with all the Restoration poets, so much that was written for the coarser readers of that time that few to-day have the patience to sift out for themselves the pint of wheat from the bushel of chaff. This is what Mr. Dobson has done. He has selected all that is gracefullest and wittiest from the writings of one of the most cultivated of all court poets, and omitted from them not only all that is bad (which is a great deal), but all that is dull (which is a volume in itself), and he has taken the pardonable liberty of occasionally substituting a proper for an improper line, where he would otherwise have had to sacrifice the whole poem. When we add that he has given us probably the best short biography and critical sketch of Prior yet written, and very laborious and careful notes, it can be seen what a new debt lovers of English verse owe him. The book contains a fine etching of Prior's strong face, and, like all others of the series, is handsomely printed.

In a Club Corner: The Monologue of a Man who might have been Sociable. Overheard by A. P. Russell. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1890.

THIS volume is an abundant collection of anecdotes about literary and other famous men, strung together with considerable skill upon commonplace titles, such as Reading Aloud, The Philosopher's Stone, Youth and Age, Content, Heroism, etc. The author has gleaned in many fields, and he gives a kind of appositeness to each story or quotation which relieves the book of the wearisome piecemeal character usually so depressing in collections of the sort. There is no reason why he should not have continued through another volume, and he intimates as much by closing with a long list of subjects for similar essays, with hints of how to develop them in his own manner. In general the collection is somewhat fresher than might be expected and shows a wide and excellent range of reading. Occasionally the series is broken by a short anecdotical essay, as, for instance, upon Sheridan and Garrick. Altogether the task set has been cleverly done.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allen, Prof. W. F. Short History of the Roman People. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.10.
Allen, W. B. In the Morning. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.50.
Calvo, J. B. The Republic of Costa Rica. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.
Cooper, T. Biographical Dictionary. New ed. 2 vols. Scribner & Welford. $4.
Dana, Prof. J. D. Corals and Coral Islands. 3d ed. Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.
Elliott, J. R. American Farms: their Condition and Future. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Furness, H. H. New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. Vol. 8. As You Like It. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4.
Hogg, James. The Uncollected Writings of Thomas De Quincey. 2 vols. Scribner & Welford. $3.50.
In Her Earliest Youth: A Novel. F. F. Lovell & Co. 30 cents.
Macvane, Prof. S. M. The Working Principles of Political Economy. New York: Effingham Maynard & Co.
Masson, Prof. D. The Collected Writings of Thomas De Quincey. Vol. V. Macmillan & Co. $1.25.
Moore, Rev. E. Dante and his Early Biographers. London: Rivingtons.
Moyle, J. B. The Institutes of Justinian Translated into English. Oxford: Clarendon Press: New York: Macmillan.
Remsen, D. S. Interstate Succession in the State of New York. 2d ed. Baker, Voorhis & Co. $1.50.
Rogers, A. Goethe's Reineke Fox, West-Eastern Divan, and Achilleid. Scribner & Welford. $1.40.
Russell, A. P. In a Club Corner. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Sachs, Prof. J. von. History of Botany, 1530-1860. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
Salmon, D. Longman's School Composition. Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.
Salter, W. M. Moralische Reden. Leipzig: W. Friedrich.
Schouler, J. History of the United States of America. Vols. I—IV. Dodd, Mead & Co. $9.
St. Aubyn. Trollope's Dilemma. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.
Volney, C. F. The Ruins. Peter Eckler. 75 cents.
Wagner, Prof. M. Die Entstehung der Arten durch räumliche Sonderung. Basel: Benno Schwabe; New York: Westermann.

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Fine Arts.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM'S ENLARGEMENT.—II.

THE Parthenon room is well worthy of another mention. The arrangement of the frieze is good, and there are one or two unexpected and delightful additions to the Parthenon collections, such as that metope of the centaur and warrior to which Dr. Waldstein's acuteness has added the hero's head—or say restored, as the head belongs to one museum and the slab to another; but the union is entirely practicable in the cast. Also, Boston has what no other museum except Berlin has, a cast of that important metope which still remains in place at the southwest angle of the Acropolis. The statues of the pediments are placed on a large stylobate in the middle of the room, and the more important are made to rotate upon this, so that they may be seen from different points of view at pleasure. The few metopes are high on the wall, as, in fact, they ought to be.

In the Olympia room important additions have been made, not so much of new pieces as of additions to the pieces which have been previously in place. The casts of the sculptures from the Temple of Zeus at Olympia were purchased at a time not very long after the discovery of those sculptures, and no purchases have been made since that time; but during these years much has been found and learned. Pieces of the sculpture have been brought together in Berlin and at Olympia and found to correspond perfectly, and many a statue has been proved to be far more nearly capable of completion than had been supposed. Thus, the standing figure of Zeus is almost a complete statue now, instead of a torso with head, only; the seated bearded man and the very perfect group of the centaur seizing a maiden have received important additions; and all these changes are preserved in these casts. Mr. Robinson has shown excellent judgment in backing the shattered metopes with a sort of secondary background of plaster.

The casts of the Italian Renaissance are numerous now, and the large room is beginning to be well filled with works of art of this important epoch. Both the Michael Angelo tombs from the new sacristy of San Lorenzo are now in place, raised at a height above the floor about (perhaps exactly) equal to that of the originals, and they look well. It is to be desired that certain altar-tombs should be made to look like what they really are; an effigy, life-size and in high relief, as of a statue lying upon a flat surface, looks badly, if this surface seems to be a mere slab. It is not, to be sure, necessary that the whole of the monument of Ilaria del Carretto be given, for the sarcophagus itself is of minor importance; but in some way it is desirable that this appearance of a mere thin slab, with a figure upon it, should be avoided, and no doubt this will be seen to in due time.

In the room devoted to French and German Renaissance there are few pieces as yet, but among them is a real treasure—the statue of King Arthur from the Innsbruck tomb—a figure which it seems has never been cast before, and of which four copies only have been made—one for Boston, one for Chicago, one for the old Corcoran Gallery at Washington, and none, alas! for New York. It would be well if this and all other casts of bronze statues could be colored like bronze, and, if any one doubts this, let him look at the cast of the so-called "Praying Boy of Berlin," which although not of the same color as the original, yet gives an idea of the bronze statue, and is in giving it far better than if it were white.

The collection of Gothic and Moorish casts is hardly worth mention at present. It is a pity, too, that there should be any attempt to class them together, even by putting them in the same room. There is too much willingness, perhaps, to consider these styles as in some way correlative, and the vastly too great importance allowed nowadays to Moorish art is made possible by such a distribution.

The L-shaped room on this side, corresponding to the Egyptian room on the other side, is filled with Greek, Roman, and Etruscan antiquities, some of which are really of importance, as, for instance, the pieces brought from Assos, and a collection of Etruscan pieces of the well-known black ware which for beauty and completeness can hardly be surpassed, although the number of pieces is not very great. With this we complete the examination of the ground floor, looking back upon it only to feel how admirable a nucleus for a museum of sculpture is here, and how admirable already is the provision made for real instruction for persons desiring to study art or history in art.

On the grand staircase is the "Victory" from Samothrace, set high on its pedestal, from the front of which, as it projects over the well of the staircase, sticks out a beak, to represent the prow of the ship upon which the Victory is supposed to have alighted. It is not the original beak, or a reproduction of it, but a suggestion that in this part of the work was the marble original. The staircase leads through a hall in which are a few pieces of modern sculpture in the original marble or bronze, not important, but having among them the hideous "Diana" of Falguière, an artist whose well-deserved reputation as a sculptor is curiously at odds with this unqualifiable production.

To the west open out some rooms which have not been much changed in their disposition. Thus the gallery of textiles is very familiar, and the adjoining rooms, with wood-carving, weapons, wrought-iron, and Italian cassoni, while they contain some new and valuable works of art, are the old rooms still. The splendid display of original dresses in the large cases in the textile gallery shows changes only for the better. One of these cases is devoted wholly to Chinese costumes, both of men and women, belonging to several different owners, of whom it appears that Miss Scidmore is one of the most favored by fortune, for it must be a real delight to own such magnificent pieces of textile work and embroidery. The second case, and the wall cases for nearly one-half of their extent, are filled with splendid Japanese costumes, belonging altogether, we believe, to Mr. Bigelow. Some of the new ones here are as splendid as those that have been here in former years, and although it seems that one or two of the old friends are gone, it is probable that they are to be found in another room where a minute examination would detect them. The third standing case is occupied, as it has long been, and worthily, with the European and American costumes of the last century, loaned chiefly by the Misses Ware of Milton. To the student of American history, no case could be more interesting than this. In one of the smaller rooms it is gratifying to see the collection of casts from armor, sword-hilts, and the like; probably the only instance, except that of the Slater Museum in Norwich, where these wonderful productions of Kreitmeyer of Munich have been brought to this country in any number. It should have been said above that it is to Kreitmeyer that we owe also the King Arthur. It struck Mr. Robinson that the man who was accustomed to make casts of weapons and ivory carvings and metal reliefs would be the right person to charge with the taking of such a cast as the King Arthur, with its varied detail of surface, its under-cutting and elaboration; and the result proves the wisdom of his choice of a workman.

The great corner room is devoted wholly to pottery, porcelain, and glass, for the cases of lacquers have been taken away. It is now most worthily filled with collections of Oriental and European wares of great beauty, and, if there is no serious attempt to cover the whole field and to lead the student of ceramics or of glassware from one epoch to another, this is not to be expected. Only the expenditure of very large sums of money and an effort continued very many years could in any way suffice to represent this important but too much neglected subject. There is one exception to the uniform filling of this room with the industrial arts which give it its name, and this is in the display of Oriental enamels; although, indeed, it might be urged that cloisonné enamels are in a sense glassware. The case devoted to these enamels is really a splendid display, and is worthy of the long journey to Boston to study. Three or four of the beautiful pieces which once belonged to Mr. Cunningham, and are now the property of Mr. Ames, remain with the loans of other gentlemen in the collection.

Opening out of the pottery room is a small square room which is put down on the plan as a "Metal Room," and which has glass cases along one wall with interesting specimens of bronze and other metal, not as yet in a final arrangement. But in the middle of this room is a case containing the challenge cups won by Gen. Paine with his three famous yachts. It is an extraordinary sight, this collection! In the first place, when it is remembered that no one of these prizes represents a victory in the famous races for the *America's* cup, it becomes evident how remarkable has been the achievement of the three great sloops identified with Mr. Paine. There is one large tray presented to him in general recognition of the services done to the country by winning the races which saved the *America's* cup; but all the rest are for outside and less widely known contests. And in the second place, it is extraordinary that so many and such costly pieces of silverware could be brought together and give no pleasure to the spectator. Obviously the best talent of the country, as employed in the production of decorative plate, has been given to the making of these pieces, and yet there is not one which a man of taste would consent to have as a part of the furniture of his rooms. How this can be, it would take a long time to explain. That so it is must, we think, be evident to the spectator who knows what artistic silverware really is.

The coin room, adjoining this, contains as yet only a few cases—of reproductions—but it is to be said at once, and insisted on strongly, that numismatic reproductions are altogether desirable, and that they have this great advantage over originals: that (1) the most important, the rarest, and the most perfect specimens can be brought together as no collections of originals could hope to bring them together, and (2) that they can be arranged with the obverse and reverse side by side. Nor must it be forgotten that reproductions of this kind can be made indistinguishable from the originals. Even experts may be deceived, and often are. The only way in which the museums that furnish these duplicates can avoid causing infinite confusion and error is by putting a mark in some unobtrusive but perfectly well-known

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place. It follows that when the walls of this room and cases in the middle of it are filled with reproductions of coins, as carefully chosen for their artistical value as are the collections on the floor below, there will be all that a general museum can be expected to give in the way of numismatology.

The Japanese room is above the Parthenon room, which we have described as going through from court to street with windows at each end. This room, arranged in the same way, connects immediately with the long corridor of this upper story, and the two are devoted to the most extraordinary collection of Japanese art which is to be found in any public museum in the world. It is mainly a loan collection, but the objects are left for an indefinite period; and, indeed, no private owner could find room in his dwelling for any large proportion of the immense display made here by any one of several contributors. In the Japanese room, so called, are the glass cases of splendid lacquers, beautiful swords, long and short, ivory carvings, sword-guards, and other pieces of artistical metal work and larger pieces of bronze and of carved wood. In the corridor are, first, the whole of the Morse collection of Japanese pottery, so well known to collectors and students of Japanese art, at least by fame, but so little seen hitherto, being now for the first time brought to a place more accessible and more commonly visited than the little town of Salem. Here it is in a series of immense cases, admirably lighted, and arranged, to all appearance, according to the refined and scholarly taste of the proprietor, and it challenges examination. Upon the cases and overhead are large carved panels of wood, of which the immense collection belonging to Mr. Bigelow decorates this corridor and the room we have just left. Along the walls of the corridor, behind the glass, but not injured by the glass, is a small part of the prodigious collection of Kakemonos belonging to Dr. Charles G. Weld, a large part of which at least was bought from Mr. Fenelosa, who had made the collection in Japan. It is not known that another so large or so representative a collection exists. Similar paintings, mounted on screens, are set above the glass cases which hold the Kakemonos, and in some cases are as important as the latter. The whole makes a gallery of Japanese paintings such as probably does not exist in Japan, where it has never been the custom to show an overpowering mass of works of art—where the possessions even of a great collector are shown only one at a time. As for what collections of Japanese paintings may be in private hands, perhaps the number now visible in the Boston Museum may be surpassed; but the whole collection is enormous, and will allow of frequent changes.

And so we are brought to the picture galleries, and of these we can speak but briefly. They are increased in number, so that there are now five rooms devoted to paintings, one to water-colors, and three to prints. The galleries of paintings make a worthy show of good art of many schools, and there are some pictures in the collection of very high rank indeed. The water-color room is bare as yet, with most of its wall space unoccupied. And one is left wondering why the reopening was made the occasion of a special display of Mr. Platt's etchings, to the exclusion of a selected exhibition of many living artists.

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